FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 JUNE 1986

Lebanon

The warring Lebanese and Palestinians have responded to Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati's "persistent efforts" to end the fighting by agreeing to cease fire as of 11 June, Tehran radio announced. The camps war had continued the previous day despite Besharati's announcement that a comprehensive cease-fire would take effect 10 June, according to Beirut radio. Algiers Voice of Palestine radio broadcast an appeal to Arab leaders by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat asking for their assistance in stopping the "massacres" being committed against the Palestinian camps in Beirut. Radio Monte Carlo said 'Arafat has accused the Syrians of helping direct the Amal Movement's attacks on the camps. The radio also broadcast an interview with Amal leader Nabih Birri, who reaffirmed claims of a "secret agreement" between 'Arafat and President Amin al-Jumayyil whereby "more than half" 'Arafat's forces have returned to Lebanon via Juniyah and "most of them are now in East Beirut, trying to enter West Beirut." Birri also urged the Syrians to "assume their complete responsibilities" and use their security or military forces to disengage the combatants in the camps war.

As for southern Lebanon, Beirut radio blamed Israel for artillery shelling and a bomb explosion which killed 8 people in villages near Israel's security zone.

Iran

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akhbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani commented on the limits of Iranian influence in Beirut during a news conference reported by Tehran radio, confirming that the Amal Movement is less receptive to Iranian advice than Hizballah, while most of the Palestinians "do not have warm relations" with Iran and "do not listen to us." On internal affairs, he acknowledged the existence of two different factions which coexist within the Islamic Republican Party but which have different views on the role of government and the private sector. These two schools of thought "always come into conflict when a minister is to be appointed," and are akin to "two parties without names."

Iraq

Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz termed Iraqi-French relations as "very good" following talks with the French president in Paris 10 June, in a statement cited by Baghdad radio. 'Aziz told a news conference that Iraq "will not object" to a normalization of French-Iranian ties, insisting that such a development will not "harm" Iraq's relations with France, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

As for Iraq's relations with Syria, "informed sources" in Amman cited by AFP disclosed that 'Aziz will meet with his Syrian counterpart Faruq al-Shar' 13 June on the Iraqi-Syrian border.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA asserted that Iraqi planes shot down an Iranian F-4 "deep inside" Iran after thwarting its attempt to penetrate Iraqi airspace over the II Army Corps sector 10 June. Meanwhile, Lloyds of London informed INA that a Liberian tanker was hit by a missile near Khark Island 10 June.

Libya

In a speech broadcast by Tripoli radio, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi told residents of Darnah that this northeastern Libyan city "is among the targets that the United States is eager to occupy," and he said Darnah and the mountains overlooking it must be fortified in order to repulse a U.S. attack.

In another development, Al-Qadhdhafi congratulated Kurt Waldheim on his election as Austrian president in a cable carried by JANA, asserting that the election victory was achieved "despite the efforts exerted by Zionism" aimed at "harming" Waldheim.

Syria

The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that the Defense Ministry has detained 16 Sunni officers for maintaining ties with the Muslim Brotherhood and that a "secret" Sunni movement is printing and distributing antigovernment leaflets in Hamah. The radio also cited reports that new supplies of Soviet-made tanks are arriving at Latakia port under the supervision of Soviet experts.

Egypt

Poor weather conditions caused the crash near Cairo airport of an Air Sinai plane, killing 21 persons and injuring 4 others, Cairo radio reported.

In another development, in an interview with *MAYU* reported by AFP, Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah accused the Soviet Union and the United States of seeking a continuation of the Gulf war for their own "particular reasons." He said the USSR is endeavoring to secure control of or "encircle" Mideast oil resources, a charge which Moscow radio's Arabic service denied and described as "strange," contrasting it with the Egyptian leadership's "sincere concern" for an improvement in Soviet-Egyptian ties.

PLO

The Greek public order minister confirmed that the Arab shot dead in Athens 9 June was a "senior PLO official" travelling under an Algerian passport, Athens radio reported, although he said the police are unsure of the man's true identity.

Arab Summit

The UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported 11 June that an extraordinary Arab summit conference will be held in Casablanca 3-4 July, preceded by a foreign ministers' meeting 23 June, WAKH noted.

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UAE Paper Reports Arab Summit Set for 3 July

GF110646 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0632 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jun (WAKH) — Press reports in Abu Dhabi today stated that the extraordinary Arab summit conference would be held in Casablanca on 3 and 4 July and that the meetings of the foreign ministers would be held on 23 June to discuss preparations for the summit and its agenda.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today quoted a high-level Arab diplomatic source as saying that agreement on the date of the summit was reached between the Arab League Secretariat and Morocco, following consultations carried out by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

AL-ITTIHAD also reported that Muhammad Duri, the resident Libyan minister in Morocco, is currently in the Libyan capital to consult with his leadership concerning the convening of the summit.

Informed sources told the newspaper that Libya has expressed a willingness to attend the extraordinary Arab summit and agreed that the agenda should include all Arab issues.

Saudi Prince Receives Syrian Premier in Switzerland

GF110827 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Switzerland, 11 Jun (SPA) — His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, received at his residence in Switzerland on 10 June Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, who is visiting Switzerland. They discussed bilateral relations and current Arab and world developments.

Prince 'Abdallah also received at his residence members of the Saudi and Arab community residing in Switzerland.

Reaction Reported to Continuing Beirut Camps War

'Arafat Issues Appeal to Leaders

LD102006 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Brothers, here is the appeal addressed by brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces to Arab leaders and masses to stop the massacres carried out against the camps of our people in Lebanon. The appeal was dispatched to us today by our radio correspondent in Tunisia.

[Correspondent] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, today addressed an urgent appeal to the Arab leaders and masses and all the friends of the Palestinian people in the world in which he urged them to move immediately in shouldering the humane, pan-Arab and religious responsibilities, and to give urgent assistance to put an end to the brutal massacres against our camps in Beirut, or at least to enable us to protect our security there. Here is the text of the appeal:

Twenty-five days have passed since the beginning of the tragedy of our camps in Beirut. The aggression and attacks, which are carried out by gangs of the Amal Movement with the collaboration of the Lebanese 6th Brigade without orders from its command, are continuing. In spite of the attempts to reach a cease-fire, in which an envoy of President Chadli Bendjedid together with Lebanese religious and patriotic leaders participated, and in spite of the cease-fire agreements which were reached, and in spite of the efforts of the Algerian and Iranian embassies, this tragedy has not ended. On the contrary, the bloody nature of these massacres was reflected in the (?siege) of some Muslim suburbs of western Beirut, where honor has been hurt and violations [as heard] took place repeatedly. Lebanese blood was shed together with Palestinian blood as a result of these brutal attacks carried out by these gangs.

The sectarian campaign, which is continuing in Lebanon, aims at evicting 500,000 Palestinians from Lebanon and planting the seeds of sectarian strife among the sons of the one Lebanese people.

What is currently being implemented against our camps has reached the level of a tragedy [words indistinct] because of the insistence of the executors of this scheme to continue their bloody war against our camps. This is a blow not only against the Palestinians and the Lebanese, but is a blow against the Arab nation [words indistinct] by pushing it into this sectarian strife and [words indistinct] and in front of the escalating crisis of the fraternal Lebanese people, I find that I have to repeat the previous appeals to the brother Arab leaders and to the Arab masses to shoulder their pan-Arab, humane and religious responsibilities during these few blessed days [words indistinct] to stop the continuing blood bath in our camps in any way you consider effective or suitable, or at least to enable us to protect our children, women and families from these barbarous attacks, and to save their honor, preserve their lives, spare their blood, and to remove the joint agonies of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

I also appeal to all our friends in the world to help us by their efforts to stop this Lebanese and Palestinian bloodshed and to stop this [word indistinct].

It is clear that there is an insistence on continuing this criminal conspiracy. Therefore, I repeat and renew my appeal for help in stopping these massacres which are being committed against our camps in Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah, because what is taking place demands that these people stop and ask themselves and their consciences to stop what they are doing against Lebanon and Palestine. May God guide us all. Revolution until victory.

Accuses Syria of Participating

JN101831 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat has launched an attack on Syria, accusing it openly and for the first time of participating in the camps war.

'Arafat sent a cable to Arab leaders, accusing the chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, Brigadier Ghazi Kan'an, of participating with Amal leader Nabih Birri in directing attacks against the Palestinian camps. 'Arafat asked Arab leaders to exert their utmost to avoid a new bloodbath in the Palestinian camps.

Sends Message to UN Symposium

JN101858 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has appealed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to extend his assistance in resisting campaigns to annihilate the Palestinian people. In a message addressed yesterday to a UN symposium on the Palestine question, Abu 'Ammar explained that the symposium opens during hard times, when plots against the Palestinian people and their just cause have increased. Abu 'Ammar also referred to the brutal attacks against Palestinian camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon and urged the concerned parties to honor their pledges and voice their respect for Lebanon's security and stability.

In the message, Abu 'Ammar also denounced the U.S. refusal to abide by UN resolutions on Palestine, as well as Washington's support for the Zionist entity's occupation policy in the occupied homeland. It is worth mentioning that this symposium is one in a series of regional conferences organized by the United Nations on the Palestine question in implementation of UN General Assembly resolutions.

PLO Issues Statement

JN101812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] In a statement issued in Tunis yesterday, the PLO affirmed that the plot against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon is aimed at continuing Palestinian and Lebanese bloodshed as part of the criminal scheme against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The PLO reiterated its call on Arab leaders and the Arab masses to put an end to this continuing tragedy and to assume their humanitarian and pan-Arab responsibilities for confronting these schemes.

The statement adds that some Arab sides are working to implement these criminal schemes to liquidate the Palestinian people as part of the suspect international deals.

'Arafat Congratulates Austria's Waldheim on Election

JN101907 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a cable of congratulations to Dr Kurt Waldheim on his election as president of the Republic of Austria. In his cable, Abu 'Ammar said: Your election to this exalted office reflects the Austrian people's confidence in you.

He added: The Palestinian people, who are experiencing pain inside and outside the occupied homeland and in Lebanon, are happy and share the Austrian people's joy over this victory.

Abu Jihad Says Israeli Intelligence Murdered Nazzal

JN110611 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] In Amman, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has accused Israeli intelligence organs of assassinating Colonel Ahmad Khalid Nazzal, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], in Athens. Abu Jihad said that the assassination operation was carried out by direct orders from Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir.

PLO's Khalaf: Round of Palestinian Dialogue Planned

GF110633 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0610 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Doha, 11 Jun (WAKH) — Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has stated that a round of Palestinian dialogue between Fatah and the democratic alliance will begin within 10 days to agree on a political program to be proposed to the various Palestinian factions, in preparation for the convening of a PNC.

In a statement published today in the Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH*, Khalaf stated that the USSR strongly supports the Algerian initiative and calls on all Palestinian factions to respond to it and to begin comprehensive national dialogue.

Concerning the Syrian stand on the dialogue, Abu Iyad noted that so far there has not been a tangible change in the Syrian stand.

PLO Radio Details Anti-Israeli Military Operations

JN101926 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In implementation of instructions, our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied homeland carried out three successful operations on Jaffa Street against bus stations used by Zionist soldiers in occupied Jerusalem at dawn today. The operation either killed or wounded many enemy personnel and heavily damaged these Zionist stations.

The Zionist security forces rushed to Jaffa Street, closed it from all directions, and began a large-scale search and arrest campaign against Palestinian citizens on the pretext of connection with the operations. Despite the enemy's repressive measures, our revolutionary heroes managed to return safely to their bases. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

KUWAIT

Four 'Man-Made Islands' To Defend Territorial Waters

GF111122 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 11 Jun 86 p 1

[?Muhammad al-Burjus dispatch from Kuwait]

[Text] Kuwait Interior Minister Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah has revealed to *AL-ITTIHAD* that the Interior Ministry will receive in July four man-made islands equipped with sophisticated territorial equipment which are to positioned at the entrances of Kuwait's territorial waters. This is part of the security plan to defend Kuwait's maritime approaches.

Nawwaf al-Ahmad stated that all means to face any emergency are available on the islands, which also have a helicopter landing. He noted that the islands are to be linked via fast and regular lines to the coast guard, and each island is to have a quay for a coast guard boat.

The Kuwaiti interior minister added that the islands will be used to control all ships entering Kuwaiti territorial waters and that the ships will be searched according to existing custom prior to granting them permission to enter Kuwaiti waters. The islands will also be used to extend assistance to citizens' boats whenever necessary.

Amir Telephones Al-Asad on Lebanon Camps Situation

LD101326 Kuwait KUNA in English 1230 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 10 (KUNA) — Kuwait showed concern on the highest level Tuesday regarding the current developments in Lebanon, particularly the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps as a result of the shelling and siege imposed by Amal militias. Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir told reporters that his highness has reached Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad over the telephone today and discussed with him Arab issues in general and the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon in particular. His highness called on President al-Asad to work for sparing the Arab blood and stopping the shelling of the camps, the victims of which are hundreds of innocent women, elderly and children. Shaykh Sabah expressed deep regret for what is going on among brothers, and emphasized that the end to the Lebanese ordeal would not be realized except through the agreement among the Lebanese themselves, and through taking into consideration the higher national interest above anything else.

Meanwhile, Shaykh Sabah welcomed the election of Dr Kurt Waldheim as the new president of Austria and described him as "a wise man who has wide and long experience in the international policy and in dealing with the world's thorny issues and problems... and is a great friend to the Arabs." Shaykh Sabah added that despite the hostile campaigns and the Israeli unjust slanders, the Austrian people (?have) given the evidence that they support rightness and have chosen the president who serves the interest of their country. On the forthcoming Arab foreign ministers meeting, shaykh Sabah said contacts are under way to fix a date for that meeting which is due to be held in Morocco. He added that there are two proposals for the date of the ministerial meeting, but he predicted it would be held during next July. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states have demanded postponing the Arab foreign ministers meeting for a few days so that it does not contradict with the GCC ministerial council meeting, scheduled for June 28 in Riyadh.

PDRY

'Ali Nasir Supporters Exiled to Socotra

GF101524 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 9 Jun 86 p 18

[Text] Informed sources in the YAR yesterday said that PDRY authorities have exiled 850 supporters of deposed Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to the Island of Socotra opposite the Horn of Africa. The sources said that most of those who have been exiled are former army personnel who were captured during the fighting that took place between conflicting YSP factions last January and which resulted in the deposition of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. No confirmation of this report has come from the PDRY which released about 2,000 detainees from among the supporters of the former chairman by a general pardon in March 1986.

YSP, Arab Communist-Labor Delegations Meet

GF101950 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The first round of talks between a YSP delegation led by Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and a delegation of communist and labor parties in Arab countries led by Comrade 'Aziz Muhammad, secretary general of the Iraqi Communist Party, began this evening. The two sides exchanged views concerning developments in the Arab and international arenas. They discussed the promotion of the Arab national liberation movement's role in confronting imperialist and Zionist dangers which aim to strike at and destroy the progressive and nationalist regimes in the Arab countries and the struggle of our Arab peoples for achieving progress, freedom, and peace. The two sides emphasized the importance of strengthening and developing bilateral relations. The two sides held identical views on the issues discussed.

QATAR

Fasht al-Dibal Withdrawal To Be Completed 10 Jun

GF101450 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 Jun 86 p 1

[Dispatch from *AL-KHALIJ* bureau in Bahrain]

[Text] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned from well-informed Gulf sources that the process of the withdrawal of the Qatari forces from Fasht al-Dibal island will be completed tomorrow, Tuesday. These sources also denied reports circulated on the presence of installations on Qit'at Jaradah saying that they are very small coral reefs that are neither spacious enough to build installations on them

nor do they constitute any importance in the region. The sources said that Bahrain agreed to remove any installations the Qatari forces may find on Qit'at Jaradah in order to ensure the implementation of the agreement reached with Qatar.

AL-KHALIJ learned that the GCC foreign ministers will review the steps completed to end the Qatar-Bahrain dispute during their meeting in Riyadh on 28 June prior to the start of the second phase of the Saudi mediation to solve the border dispute between the two countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

Somali President's Health Announced 'Excellent'

GF101246 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The armed forces hospital in Riyadh has announced that the health of Somali President His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre is excellent. This came in a medical bulletin issued by the hospital today. The bulletin said that his excellency the president is receiving visitors daily from 1000 to 1100. His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre, president of Somalia, has expressed his gratitude and appreciation to His Majesty King Fahd for the amicable feelings which his majesty showed toward his excellency the Somali president. This came in a statement which his excellency made to SPA.

He said: I am very grateful for the care and attention I have been accorded by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, for whom I personally, and the Somali people in general, feel profound appreciation and respect for his generous stands and his attention to his people's and nation's interests. He added: The medical resources which His Majesty the King's government have used for my treatment indicate the high degree medical progress in the Kingdom has attained, which is a source of pride for us. His excellency the Somali president praised bilateral relations between the two countries and noted the skill of Saudi doctors.

Mubarak Congratulates Waldheim on Election

NC101932 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent a cable to Kurt Waldheim congratulating him on his election to the Austrian presidency. The cable reads as follows:

Your excellency, President Waldheim: It gives me pleasure to write to congratulate you on the precious confidence that the Austrian people have shown in you by electing you president. I wish you success in your distinguished mission and I am sure that the cordial and fruitful cooperation existing between our two friendly countries will grow in line with their mutual interests and in the service of world peace and security. I wish you good health and well-being and wish your people further progress. My best regards.

Abu Ghazalah: U.S., USSR Prolonging Gulf War

NC101921 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, June 10 (AFP) — Egypt's defence minister and deputy prime minister Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has charged that the two superpowers are trying to keep the Gulf War between Iran and Iraq going for their own particular reasons.

In an inteview with the daily [as received] *MAYU*, he accused the Soviet Union of trying to secure permanent control over the oil resources of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf or at least to encircle them.

(The charge brought a swift denial from the Soviet news agency TASS, whose commentator Grigoriy Vasiliyev said Moscow had never threatened oil deliveries from the Gulf in any way. TASS accused Marshal Abu Ghazalah of straying into the field of foreign policy rather than confining himself to military matters.)

The Egyptian defence minister said the United States was trying to restore some balance in the region after the fall of the shah of Iran and the Russian intervention in Afghanistan. Was to guarantee continued supplies of oil at reasonable prices and "continue the exploitation of Arab capital", Marshal Abu Ghazalah said. [Sentence as received]

Abu Ghazalah To Arrive in Washington 12 Jun

NC110722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AHRAM* reports today that Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, will arrive in Washington tomorrow on a private visit to the United States, in preparation for the official talks due to start on Monday.

When the talks begin, Abu Ghazalah will meet with U.S. Vice President George Bush, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense, and a number of senior Pentagon officials. He will stay in Washington until 19 June.

Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Majid Leaves for CSSR, GDR

NC101557 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Cairo this afternoon for a 1-week tour of the CSSR and the GDR. Dr 'Abd al-Majid will hold talks with senior officials on bilateral relations and the prospects for peace efforts in the Middle East. Before leaving, 'Abd al-Majid said that he is making his visit in response to invitations from the foreign ministers of the two countries and to reciprocate their earlier visits to Egypt. He also noted that he would stop in Austria on his way to Prague but that this would not be an official visit.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid voiced the hope that the tour will lead to closer ties of friendship and cooperation, particularly in the commercial, scientific, and technical domains. Commenting on Kurt Waldheim's victory in the Austrian presidential elections, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Waldheim had been democratically elected by the Austrian people in keeping with their right to choose their leaders. This is an absolutely normal and legitimate situation. Waldheim has won the confidence of the Austrian people and as a result he will assume the presidency in line with the laws and regulations of his country. Discussing reports that Europe will not present a new Middle East peace initiative, 'Abd al-Majid said that these came from news agencies and that no confirmation had been received from Egyptian embassies yet. He added that the matter will be studied further. Concerning the situation in Lebanon, 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt condemns the attacks on the Palestinian camps and calls on all parties to come to their senses and to refrain from any action that would further complicate matters in Lebanon, particularly in the Palestinian camps.

'Source' Denies U.S. Given Details of Hijacked Plane

GF110820 Doha QNA in Arabic 0803 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (WAKH) — An official Egyptian source has denied Washington reports which yesterday said that the United States received information on the Egyptian plane carrying the hijackers of the ship *Achille Lauro* from Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of defense. In a statement to a QNA correspondent in Cairo, the source said that this is a "tendentious report which is totally untrue". He added that the contacts which took place between Cairo and Tunis airports for the reception of the plane were public and took place in a normal manner. Egypt, he said, did not imagine that any country would hijack the plane.

Prime Minister Interviewed on Economic Issues

PM101500 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 6 Jun 86 p 12

[Interview with Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lufti by 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Aql in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-AHRAM*: Do you expect a revival in the economy in the near future despite the adverse conditions it has faced,

whether due to the fall in oil prices, which has directly affected it, or to the economy's shortage of hard currency?

Prime Minister: In fact I have reservations about the wording of the question because the opposite of the term revival is recession and as such the question suggests that there is a state of recession. In my estimation we are not facing a state of recession, though we may be facing economic problems. There has been a drop in certain activities, such as tourism, but it is not as bad as it is said to be. This is a temporary drop for reasons beyond our control such as the "Achille Lauro" incident, the hijacking of the [Egyptian] plane, or the February [security forces] incidents. Naturally such incidents affect tourism. There was also the U.S. military action against Libya, which naturally affected tourism in the whole area, including Egypt, because of the U.S. concern for its citizens' safety; so U.S. tourism dropped. All these are reasons beyond our control, yet the drop in Egyptian tourist traffic has not exceeded 25 per cent, which is much less than expected under the circumstances. In fact, hotel occupancy recently began to increase.

How can there be recession when we are spending 7 billion pounds a year in investments? I could understand if we were talking about recession in some Arab countries that have decided to suspend all development projects, some others that have decided to pay monthly salaries only every 6 weeks, and yet others that have postponed their budget 5 or 6 months. In Egypt, despite the fall in oil prices, we have been able to prepare the state budget and the plan for next year on the consitutional date, and they are now being debated in the People's Assembly. And despite the fall in oil prices, the budget includes appropriations for salaries and wages, supplementary wages, allowances, and increments without any reduction.

In summary, I disagree with those who claim that there is a recession because recession means negative growth, while we have achieved an average growth of about 7 percent. True, activity in certain sectors is slow but, as I have already said, this is for reasons beyond our control.

AL-AHRAM: But the mere pumping of investments into the veins of the Egyptian economy is not the only criterion by which it can be judged to be in a state of revival.

Prime Minister: Of course not. There are other economic indices such as the rate of consumption, savings, and exports and imports. These are the five principal indices. We then look at the domestic situation in order to see the bankruptcy rate. It is true that indices show some bankruptcy cases, but not to an extent alarming enough as to indicate that there is a recession.

AL-AHRAM: What are the strategic sectors which you believe have priority in boosting Egypt's economic and social future and what steps are expected to be taken so that these sectors will play their leading role in the economic activity?

Prime Minister: This is a very important question because I believe that the sector that should be given top priority is the food security sector. This is not because the Egyptian citizen eats a lot — which in fact he does — but because what concerns me most in this problem is our reliance on importing basic food commodities from abroad. This, in my view, is the most serious problem facing Egypt. It is not only an economic problem but also a political one, for every day we pay 8 million pounds to import foodstuffs. This is a very serious matter. Most of the imported food consists of wheat and flour, that is, bread. If we realize that the number of countries in the world that export wheat and flour is very limited — the United States, Canada, and France — then we can see where the danger lies. All these are countries of the same political orientation and they are the ones that export wheat and flour.

It is central to our policy to narrow this gap gradually — to try gradually to achieve self-reliance in food production and to gradually reduce our imports from abroad of basic commodities, including wheat and flour. What has been achieved in this field so far? The problem cannot be solved overnight or in a year or two. Rather there should be a plan which we must put into effect and we must follow up its implementation. In order for this plan to be carried out a major boost should be given to land reclamation because the average per capita share of agricultural land is decreasing. It is the land that gives us food. In 1805, when Muhammad 'Ali ruled Egypt, the agricultural land area was 3 million feddans and the population was 3 million; in other words, the average per capita share of the agricultural land was one feddan. But today the population has reached 50 million and the total area of agricultural land is only 6 million feddans; that is, 8 Egyptians live on the produce of 1 feddan of agricultural land. This is the crux of the problem Egypt is experiencing.

Citizens wonder why the prices of vegetables and fruits go up and why we rely on our imports from abroad. Therefore we must solve this problem by speeding up land reclamation. This is the reason why in the coming 5-year plan the government decided to reclaim an area of 500,000-600,000 feddans, that is, 100,000 feddans a year at least. The cabinet will hold a meeting this week in order to discuss the land reclamation plan. In addition to the ambitious land reclamation plan and to carrying it out, there is also the question of changing the crop structure, which the cabinet has approved. The problem is that we plant 2.5 million feddans of clover, which is a disaster. It means that animals' share of the agricultural land is bigger than people's. The crop structure will be changed gradually because clover farming is still profitable for peasants.

The third target of our food security policy is not to import flour from abroad and, instead, import only wheat and have it processed in Egypt. We have laid down a plan for this, and in 2 and 1/2 years' time we will not import flour from abroad; imports will be restricted to wheat only.

AL-AHRAM: The government has certainly succeeded in making the people understand the dimensions of the economic problems despite the magnitude of those problems, be they inherited or the result of circumstances. The government has also been able to control the state budget deficit by imposing a number of taxes on the affluent in order to increase the state resources. But do these measures represent a final solution to problems of the magnitude of those you mentioned at the beginning of this interview?

Prime Minister: In order to be clear I must say that the economic problem has existed from the beginning of creation and will remain until doomsday. No country in the world is free of economic problems; even the most powerful and the richest have their own economic problems.

We have finished drafting the 1986-1987 budget with a net deficit of 780 million pounds as against the 900-million-pound deficit in the current 1985-1986 budget, a reduction of 120 million pounds. It is very important for me to control the net deficit because it is the principal reason for inflation and high prices. Therefore the solutions we have proposed are not the final measures. The problems are constantly under review. An example is the problem of customs tariffs, which is now under review with the aim of simplifying procedures.

There is also the problem of subsidies, which is under review and consideration, but I will not fix a date for completion of this review at present as I would like to consult various people and initiate a debate in the press, in the parties, in universities, and in trade unions so that I can hear the views of every citizen because this problem has existed for scores of years without being solved so far. The economic decisions that were issued are not all the measures intended to be taken. Financial and economic reform is an ongoing process and every citizen must understand that economic reform is being carried out primarily in his interest and particularly in the interest of low-income people, whose standard of living we cannot touch.

AL-AHRAM: It has always been said that the public sector is the backbone of the Egyptian economy. We know that revenue from it is not proportionate to its capital and that its products are often uncompetitive. I believe that management is one of the principal reasons for this state of affairs. Generally, does the government have an urgent plan to rectify this situation so that the public sector will truly become the backbone of the Egyptian economy?

Prime Minister: The problems facing the public sector are internal but some others are external. Internally the problem of the public sector is management. The evidence of this is the fact that once the senior management of some of the loss-making companies was changed they became profit-making companies. Which goes to show that management is a basic factor in this sector. As for the losses that are caused by outside factors, one reason could be, for example, that the committee on policies fixes a price for a commodity and forces the company to sell it at the fixed price at a time when production costs are increasing. Another reason could be that a company needs foreign currency in order to import means of production from abroad but does not have that currency. This is no fault of its own. The public sector data processing center has completed a study of all the public sector companies and their conditions, concentrating on the loss-making companies. After the holidays we will begin a series of meetings to discuss the public sector companies in general and the loss-making companies in particular in order to work out the proper solutions for all these problems.

AL-AHRAM: Solutions proposed for the problem of subsidies are currently being debated, and your excellency mentioned a number of criteria on which cash subsidies are to be based. Despite the agreement among political parties on rationalizing subsidies, more voices are being heard demanding further studies of the matter. Some of the proposed criteria have been criticized. Generally we want people to be reassured that the proposed criteria will thoroughly studied.

Prime Minister: There are still two basic points that are being studied with regard to the question of subsidies. These are: How do we differentiate between the deserving and the undeserving, and then how can the subsidies reach the deserving. The answer to the first question is not an easy one. The natural thing is for the differentiation to be based on income, but can we know the income of every citizen in Egypt with certainty? This is difficult, as shown by the fact that so far we have not fully succeeded in collecting taxes from certain categories such as the tradesmen, professionals, and merchants. This is why it is difficult to make decisions on the basis of income. Certain quarters say that differentiation should be based on categories, with the three categories of government employees, public sector employees, and pensioners being the beneficiaries. But again this is not a correct criterion. There are employees in the government and public sector who receive income under different headings and some of this income is very high, so they do not deserve subsidies. These people will know who they are when they read this. Meanwhile some other categories such as the tradesmen and professionals may deserve subsidies. It is true that the deserving among them are a minority, but, still, the government is responsible for every citizen. The logical thing is that as one's income increases this affects one's standard of living; the higher one's income, the more electrical appliances one owns. Acting on this idea, we have prepared preliminary data on electricity consumption.

The results that we have obtained showed that our thinking was sound; the higher a family's income becomes, the more electrical appliances it owns. There are certain exceptions to this rule, but we will find a solution for them. The level of electricity consumption is not the only indication, but it is the principal indication. I would like to reassure citizens that this study has not yet been completed. We have initiatited a dialogue so that we can hear all views. No date has been fixed for putting the new system into effect; its application may be delayed 1, 2, or 3 months from the beginning of the fiscal year. But what is important is that the decision be sound and satisfy the majority of the people. Allow me to say the majority, not everybody, as no economic decision will please everybody.

AL-AHRAM: What about the decision to revise the Egyptian national program for nuclear power stations?

Prime Minister: In Egypt we produce electricity either from water, oil, or coal resources. We have almost exhausted our water resources. As for energy from oil, unfortunately our reserves are small; unless new discoveries are made they are not expected to last more than 11 years. We hope to make new oil discoveries, but can we build for the future on the basis of mere hopes? The future of nations is not built on wishes but on realities and planning. With regard to coal, Egypt is poor in coal and it has to be imported. For this reason the government believed in the need for building nuclear reactors and the People's Assembly approved the idea. But the problem is that what happened to the

Soviet nuclear reactor has prompted us to wait and to review the situation because the government strongly cares about the well-being of all citizens and will not take any decision on the matter unless there are 100-percent guarantees in favor of citizens.

AL-AHRAM: The problem of young people is a matter of concern for you. We would like to ask you what plans you have for young people, who are particularly concerned about jobs and housing?

Prime Minister: I would like tell our young people that certain policies pursued at certain periods in the past have resulted in a situation in which young people faced the problem of finding jobs and houses. To these young people I would say: Please forget about obtaining a job in the government. The Egyptian Government is overflowing with employees; we have 3.5 million government employees, to whom we pay 3.9 billion pounds a year in salaries. This is the principal reason for the low salaries; one employee could do the work of three of his colleagues, for example, which means that he could receive the salaries of the other three and so the pay would become more suitable both for the employee himself and for the job. The cause of this was the policy of appointing graduates in the government regardless of whether the graduate was suitable for the job or not. Thus the government machinery is inflated, productivity is low, and pay is poor. Therefore we have instructed government departments to advertise vacancies and have said that appointments should be made on the basis of competition.

AL-AHRAM: But there remains the problem of the young people who can find no place in the competitions or fail in them.

Prime Minister: We tell them that we are still committed to finding them work, but not in the government. We will lay down a program for retraining graduates and then announce the sectors which are suffering from shortage of trained people. There is a shortage in the nursing sector, for example, and other sectors as well. Graduates must therefore be retrained in order to work in jobs that are in demand in many sectors. With regard to housing, I realize that there is an acute problem there. I know that there are some young people who have been looking for an apartment for years. This too is a problem that has built up over the course of time and that the government is working to solve.

Cairo Daily on Muslim Brotherhood Succession

PM100930 [Editorial Report] Cairo *AL-MUSAWWAR* in Arabic on 6 June 1986 carries on page 13 an interview with Muslim Brotherhood "Provisional" Supreme Guide Hamid Abu al-Nasr by Yusuf Fikri and Mustafa Bakri on an unspecified date in Cairo. In this interview, Abu al-Nasr denies that new Muslim Brotherhood Constituent Committee elections will be held, noting "the present laws do not permit the election of a new Constituent Committee." Asked to comment on the violence phenomenon, he says "generally we do not approve of violence but the authorities must examine its causes and motives. We would then be able to remedy the violence phenomenon with education, knowledge, and understanding, not with violence and coercion, which are totally rejected."

Asked what he thinks of the idea of the Muslim Brotherhood forming a political party, Abu al-Nasr says "if we do not get a legal decision permitting the group's return then we will have to seek the formation of a political party to be an official channel for participation in building the homeland with honorable people." On the question of Islamic law he says "we urge the authorities to take serious and decisive steps to begin implementation of the Islamic Shari'ah to reassure people." On the Iraq-Iran war he says that the Muslim Brotherhood wants to see an end to the war between Muslims.

In reply to a question about the superpowers, he says "there is no grudge or hatred in our relations with the peoples of these two powers but we are against the administrations of the two superpowers because of their persecution of other nations and treacherous control of their resources."

On page 14 *AL-MUSAWWAR* carries a lengthy report on the Muslim Brotherhood's affairs and history and alleged differences over the leadership and succession to 'Umar al-Talmasani. The report maintains that the Muslim Brotherhood Constituent Committee was not summoned to a meeting for consultation, as the group's constitution stipulates, and that "most of its members were not even notified of Al-Talmasani's death." It adds that "the process of recalling Shaykh Hamid Abu al-Nasr and deciding to appoint him as supreme guide was led by a number of young people and a few elderly people not including a single member of the Constituent Committee." It also says that Abu al-Nasr's claim that he is the most senior member of the Constituent Committee is not true and that 'Abd al-Rahman Hasaballah, who was not even informed of Al-Talmasani's death, is older than him. The report also maintains that Mustafa Mashhur "returned hastily from abroad to assume the actual duties [of supreme guide] and he is still saying that Shaykh Hamid's appointment is temporary and that he is the one who is doing the real work."

The report also says that more and more people are expressing support for Engineer Husayn Kamal al-Din, "who has been declaring everywhere that he is worthier of the guidance post." It also says that Salah Shadi "angrily left the meeting held to appoint a provisional supreme guide and since then has not participated in any meeting or work of the Provisional Guidance Bureau and has not appeared anywhere in Cairo. When asked about his whereabouts people close to Mashhur said that he [Shadi] has gone to the United States." The report further claims that "Mashhur has occupied Al-Talmasani's office and actually sits at Al-Talmasani's desk and receives visitors and reporters there and he is the one who issues press statements. Anyone seeking an interview with Abu al-Nasr is required to submit his written questions to Mashhur himself."

On page 15 *AL-MUSAWWAR* carries an unattributed interview with Farid 'Abd al-Khaliq, member of the Muslim Brotherhood's Constituent Committee and former member of the Muslim Brotherhood's Guidance Bureau, in which he says that he "did not participate nor was he invited" to the selection of the provisional supreme guide. Asked about differences emerging after Abu al-Nasr was named supreme guide when it was discovered that he was not the most senior member, 'Abd al-Khaliq said: "I believe that this matter concerns the Muslim Brotherhood, which

is capable of solving its internal problems without leaving any rift or dispute because the call is above all other considerations. Perhaps what happened was an error in the early calculation of birth dates and perhaps they are now considering how to correct it. Both candidates, that is brother Hamid Abu al-Nasr and Dr Husayn Kamal al-Din, are among the best and everyone loves them and highly appreciates them and there is no room for preference between them." 'Abd al-Khaliq maintains that "any delay in giving the Islamic groups legal status would have unpleasant results." He voices opposition to violence and says that the solution to the country's economic problems lies in more freedom and democracy.

One Killed as Explosion Damages Truck, Taxi

NC101504 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA) — A garbage truck and a taxi were damaged when an old bombshell [danah] disposed of in the garbage exploded. The incident, which took place in the Al-Sayyidah Zaynab section of Cairo, left the four sanitation workers and the driver of the truck wounded. They were moved to the hospital where one of them later died. Security men investigating the area of the explosion found that the bombshell was not the kind that explodes of its own accord but only on impact with a firm body, as, for instance, when hammered by or colliding with such a body. The explosion took place when one of the garbage workers casually examined ['abath] the shell while collecting refuse at the intersection of Al-Tulul and Al-Nawawi Streets near Al-Sadd Street in Al-Sayyidah Zaynab, South Cairo district. Shrapnel from the explosion pierced the tires of the garbage truck and broke the windows of a Fiat taxi parked 4 meters away. Investigations are still underway to discover the circumstances of the incident.

Sinai Airways Plane Crashes Near Cairo Airport

NC101939 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1908 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA) — A Sinai Airways Fokker plane crashed near Cairo airport this afternoon while on a domestic flight from Alexandria to Cairo.

The fire engines and ambulances rushed to the scene of the crash and have so far managed to remove 5 injured passengers who were immediately transferred to Heliopolis Hospital for treatment. Twenty bodies have also been pulled out. The disaster happened when the plane sped off the runway as it was landing at Cairo airport at 1900 today. It has been decided to form a technical committee made up of senior Egyptair officials to inspect the wreckage in order to find out the cause of the crash.

Bad Weather Causes Crash

NC102203 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] An Air Sinai plane crashed near Cairo Airport today due to poor weather conditions and visibility. The pilot of flight No 34 from Sharm al-Shaykh to Cairo failed to see the runway and crashed on Hikestep Road, which runs parallel to the airport's western fence. Twenty people, including the crew, perished in the accident. Five passengers who were saved from the blazing wreck were moved to Heliopolis Hospital, but one of them died immediately afterward. The plane left Sharm al-Shaykh this afternoon with 26 passengers and 4 crewmen on a flight scheduled to reach Cairo at 1410. However, the plane could not land at Cairo airport because of bad weather conditions. It landed instead in Al-Nuzhah Airport in Alexandria at 1430. Five of the passengers stayed behind in Alexandria when the plane took off at 1800 for Cairo International Airport with 21 passengers and its crew.

'Unidentified Object' Blamed

NC110653 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA) — A responsible source in the Air Sinai company has commented on the crash involving an Air Sinai plane that took place yesterday evening. The source said that the plane's captain was in communication with the airport tower shortly before the crash. The pilot was approaching the runway when he informed the tower that the engine had suddenly caught fire. The responsible source added that it is likely that an unidentified object might have entered the engine or collided with it as it is inconceivable that the plane would suddenly have changed direction when it was only 10 meters above the runway. The source said: We will seek the help of all Egyptian and foreign experts in our investigations into this incident.

Trade Minister, Delegation Leave for USSR 11 Jun

JN110858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, left Baghdad this morning for Moscow, heading a delegation on a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet trade minister.

During this visit, the Iraqi minister will hold talks with Soviet officials on developing economic and trade relations between the two countries. He will also sign a long-term trade agreement between the two countries.

The Iraqi delegation includes 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, under secretary of the Oil Ministry and representatives of the Foreign Economic Relations Committee as well as of the various ministries and economic institutions concerned.

Tariq 'Aziz Interviewed on Egyptian 'Case', Syria

PM101644 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 7-13 Jun 86 pp 6-8

[Report on interview with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz by Fu'ad Matar aboard an airliner heading for Switzerland on 3 June]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of the interview we talked about the Egyptian uproar over the case of the Egyptians sentenced to death in Iraq on the charge of forgery, the case which brought Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to Baghdad to ask for the death sentence not to be carried out. That was also the case which prompted Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to telephone President Saddam Husayn, who then received the Egyptian minister for a second time, having received him most cordially a few hours after his arrival.

What did Tariq 'Aziz have to say about this matter?

He said: President Saddam informed Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid during their second meeting that the death sentences had been commuted at President Mubarak's request and that had President Mubarak not made such a request the convicts would have been executed, as they deserved to be for what they had done.

He added: What arouses suspicion is that the Egyptian campaign was in defense of and perhaps at the instigation of the currency dealers and not, in our view, in defense of the Egyptians who committed the forgery crime. At any rate the proportion of deviants among the brother Egyptians working in Iraq is very small. We want the Egyptian leadership to understand that to encourage the deviants by objecting to their punishment appears to be tantamount to covering up crimes they committed against Egypt as well as Iraq. From now on firmness and enlightenment are necessary. I repeat that President Saddam Husayn has taken into consideration President Husni Mubarak's wish that the death sentences be commuted to life imprisonment, but this will not be the case from now on. The law is the law, and while we view the vast majority of the Egyptians working in Iraq as good people looking for an honest livelihood and while the Egyptian workers are given priority even over Iraqi workers, we will never give diplomatic immunity to Egyptians who come to work in Iraq. The laws of the land which also apply to the Iraqis will be implemented.

I said to Tariq 'Aziz: King Husayn has come to Baghdad after earlier visiting Damascus, and President Saddam Husayn sent you to Kuwait and the Saudi Kingdom. There are whispers about a possibly fruitful mediation between you and Syria coupled with unparalleled Arab popular enthusiasm for its success. What can we report from you on this matter?

Tariq replied: King Husayn's initiative is a fraternal and noble one but we wonder: What is it that makes the Syrians refuse to meet us in the presence of Jordan, as suggested by King Husayn, and why do they refuse to respond to the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere, headed by Saudi Crown Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz? Why do they insist sometimes that the meeting be a security one or that it be held on the borders between the two foreign ministers?

I said: That is what we hope to find out from you.

He replied: This Syrian insistence on a type of meeting does not reflect good intentions on their part. I believe that they want to meet on the borders and at bilateral level because they do not want anybody to know what is said in the meeting or, to be specific, what they say.

He added: We have supported and blessed the idea of a tripartite meeting in the presence of Jordan and we felt that such a meeting could be fruitful because there should be a witness to what we say to one another. We have explained this to King Fahd and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, with whom President Saddam Husayn is always eager to consult and whose understanding of the Iraqi position he appreciates.

I said to Tariq: But you could turn a bilateral meeting into a fruitful one.

He replied: But that would depend on the intentions of the other side.

I said: The situation and calculations are bound to be different now. Furthermore, it has been said that the Soviet Union has an opinion regarding the continuation of your dispute with Syria.

Tariq answered: The Soviets do not fail us in this connection. They have exerted some pressure and they were the ones who arranged last March's meeting between us. After hearing our explanation of what had happened between us [Iraq and Syria], the Soviets realized that the Syrian intentions were not good.

I said: What happened between you during that meeting and what was it that you explained to the Soviet Union?

He replied: They brought the same old tune to the meeting, that is, either unity or they would continue to support Iran in its war of aggression against us.

I said to Tariq: Why do you not agree to unity?

He replied: Even if Iraq agreed to unity, they would not stick to it. Furthermore, can unity be achieved at once through a meeting between security officials or a border meeting? I hope I will have time to put on record what happened in 1979. Arab public opinion will then see how sincere the Syrian regime is on the question of unity.

I said: Do you believe that the Soviets have done all they could to persuade Syria to change its attitude toward Iraq?

He replied: The Soviets have their own way of exerting pressure. The fact that a meeting did take place last March means that there was pressure. I do not believe that the Soviets fail to act when they are convinced of something, but what can you do about a side which does not respect the wishes of its strategic friends, whether they are Arabs or non-Arabs? Regrettably, that is what the Syrian regime does.

I said: But the Soviets are capable of doing something for a Syrian-Palestinian reconciliation.

He replied: The information we have is that the Soviets told [Syrian Vice President] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam categorically that the PLO is the one which elects the PLO leader.

I said to Tariq: We feel that the Soviets can do more than they have done.

He replied: Before the March meeting, and to pave the way for that meeting, the Soviet foreign minister told us that a meeting, in the sense of understanding, between Iraq and Syria would have a significant effect on Soviet strategic interests. What more could the Soviets say?

I said: After the meeting, did you submit the results to the Soviet side?

He said: We did and they showed deep understanding of Iraq's viewpoint and of our good will. This Soviet understanding of our viewpoint is highly appreciated by us.

I said to Tariq: Do you believe that the aim behind the Syrian attitude of which you speak is continuation of the war between you and Iran, and, in your view, would Iran stop the war in the event of an Iraqi-Syrian understanding?

He replied: Syria's part in the initiation and continuation of the war is a very major one indeed because Iran would not have dared launch an aggression against an Arab state if it did not have Arab allies.

I said: Would you accept President al-Asad as a mediator between you and Iran?

He replied: So far, on the basis of our bitter experience with the Syrian regime, and unless it changes its intentions from bad to good, we do not trust it as a mediator. So we do not accept him as a mediator. We trust King Husayn and we do not like to deal with gamblers.

I said: Does this mean that King Husayn's efforts have not borne fruit?

Tariq 'Aziz replied: We will meet with the Syrians after the ['Id al-Fitr] feast, but will there be any change in the situation? We do not think so unless this time they come with some good will that would reflect on the way we address one another.

Cited on Talks With French Officials

LD092126 Kuwait KUNA in English 2001 GMT 9 Jun 86

[By Folla al-Zain]

[Text] Paris, June 9 (KUNA) — Iraq's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz tonight told KUNA his talks with French officials covered bilateral relations and the situation in the Mideast.

Asked to dwell on the possibilities of peace after Iraq hosted Iranian opposition figure Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of Mojahedin-e Khalq, 'Aziz told KUNA that Iraq welcomed Rajavi's visit and his plans to take up permanent residence there. He explained that the Iraqi welcome emanates from Rajavi's cherish for peace and good neighborliness between Iraq and Iran.

"We support all Iranians clamoring for peace and a good relationship between Iraq and Iran because that is what we too in Iraq aspire", the Iraqi official declared.

'Aziz made these remarks at the conclusion of two hours of talks with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond at the Quay d'Orsay earlier this evening.

In reply to KUNA, 'Aziz said he did not touch in his talks with French officials on moves towards a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement. However, he pointed out that he would welcome a meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' provided the latter demonstrated equal readiness. Earlier in the day, 'Aziz conferred with Minister of Finance and Industry Eduard Balladur and tomorrow he is scheduled to be received by President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee palace. Other scheduled meetings include one with Premier Jacques Chirac and Defense Minister Andre Giraud.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Iranian F-4 Shot Down 10 May

JN101725 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jun (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes shot down an enemy F-4 as it was trying to penetrate Iraq's international border in the II Army Corps sector today. Speaking to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman said that Iraqi planes chased the enemy aircraft deep inside Iranian territory and destroyed it in midair after a dogfight.

Earlier today, an Iraqi military spokesman said that the Iraqi ground defenses shot down an Iranian F-5 plane which had been trying to penetrate the Iraqi border in the VII Army Corps sector.

Communique No 2,255
JN101735 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,255 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our people's Armed Forces are continuing to confront the rascal Khomeyniite aggressors with their firm belief in defending Iraq's revolution and great acheivements. They affirm their readiness to destroy the enemy forces and the war machine everywhere.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our powerful Air Force continues to raid enemy forces to destroy their means of aggression. Our planes today flew 64 combat missions, destroying enemy concentrations, weaponry, equipment, ammunition, vehicles, and supplies. After carrying out their missions, our pilots returned safely to base, protected by God.

2. Our brave Navy, the guardian of Arab Gulf waters, is recording new deeds, continuing to cut off supplies from the regime of charlatans. Our Navy dealt an effective, accurate hit to a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0400 [0000 GMT] today and returned safely to base. God bless our naval forces, thank God for this victory.

3. Our heroic patrols, while carrying out their duties in no-man's-land opposite our brave units in the V Army Corps northern sector, seized the following weapons abandoned by the enemy during the V Army Corps attacks against the Khomeyniite rascals, in addition to weapons mentioned in previous communique: 143 Kalashnikov rifles, 32 GC-rifles, 95 RPG-7 launchers, 5 120-mm mortars, 24 60-mm mortars, 8 81-mm mortars, 34 (PKC) machine guns, 6 GC-machine guns, 1 heavy antiaircraft 23-mm machine gun, 6 sniping rifles, 4 (Vaz) rifles, 1 [name indistinct] machine gun, 16 radio sets of various types, 5 field telephones, 2 flash guns, 1 vehicle, 1 small vehicle, and great quantities of ammunition and equipment of various calibers and types.

All weapons, equipment, and ammunition were evacuated to the rear.

Elsewhere in the same sector, our heroic units accomplished the following:

A. They directed heavy fire at an enemy infantry column trying to advance on our forward positions, inflicting heavy casualties. The rest fled.

B. Our units sighted a group of enemy positions opposite them. They opened fire, killing 2, including an Iranian official, and wounded 10 others. The rest fled.

C. With concentrated, accurate fire, one of our units killed 13 Khomeyniites.

D. Mortar fire was opened on an enemy position, killing eight and destroying two personnel shelters.

E. Our brave artillery in the same sector fired on a number of moving enemy vehicles, damaging six. The rest fled. Our artillery opened fire on an enemy group, inflicting casualties. Ambulances were seen evacuating them. Four infantry positions were also destroyed. God bless the brave men of the V Army Corps.

4. The enemy tried to advance on our forward units in the II Army Corps central sector under the II Army Corps using an infantry company supported by tanks. Our heroic men confronted the enemy force and crushed the attacking troops. The remaining few fled. Our men also destroyed seven tanks, one armored personnel carrier, and one vehicle. The enemy then repeated the attempt, sending a group of soldiers. Our heroes killed a number of them. Our heroic soldiers found two enemy bodies and buried them.

In another area, the enemy attempted to advance on our forward positions with a force exceeding an infantry column. Our men confronted them and with glorious artillery support the enemy force suffered many casualties. The rest fled.

Elsewhere in the same sector, an enemy group of six soldiers was sighted and all were killed. Our brave units in the same sector carried out three bold raids on enemy positions and dealt strong blows to the Khomeyniite rescals in their positions, inflicting several casualties. Our units seized a quantity of equipment and ammunition and brought it to their bases, God be praised. God bless the heroic men of the II Army Corps.

5. Eight enemy soldiers were killed, one shovel was damaged, and two ammunition dumps, one 81-mm mortar, and one infantry position were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Four ammunition dumps, one machine gun emplacement, and one infantry position were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. Two enemy F-5 planes attempted to penetrate our border in the VII Army Corps sector, but our ground resistance fire confronted them and shot down one plane at 0643 [0243 GMT] today. It exploded in midair and the pilot was seen parachuting over Iranian territory. God bless our heroic ground resistance men. With your help the battle skies will be closed to the Khomeyniite rascals.

7. Escaping backwardness and charlatanism and seeking safety, a number of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The forces of the gang of tyranny and aggression shelled the Khanaqin suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 June 1986

King Husayn: Iraqi, Syrian Ministers To Meet Soon

JN111147 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Washington — His Majesty King Husayn has said that the foreign ministers of Syria and Iraq will meet in the near future to explore a reconciliation between the two fraternal countries. In an interview with *THE WASHINGTON POST* published today, his majesty said he hopes this meeting will pave the way for a successful Arab summit to seek a unified stand on the issues facing the Arab nation.

His Majesty King Husayn said that the two fraternal countries and their leaderships believe, as we do, that Arab land is sacred and must be safeguarded — and this is part of the Arab concern — and that the Arab identity must be maintained.

'Informed Sources' Say Meeting 13 Jun

NC102119 Paris AFP in English 2114 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Amman, June 10 (AFP) — Syrian Foreign Affairs Minister Faruq al-Shar' will meet Friday with his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz on the Syrian-Iraqi border, informed sources said here Tuesday. Syria has been supporting Iran, Iraq's enemy in the Gulf war.

The sources said the meeting was organized through King Husayn of Jordan, who had contacts last week with both Damascus and Baghdad.

Al-Masri on King Husayn's Washington Talks

JN110743 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Jun 86 pp 1, 18

[Excerpts] Washington — The Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the U.S. side led by President Ronald Reagan held official talks at the White House the day before yesterday.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has stressed that there had been no new proposals by either side during talks between Majesty King Husayn and U.S. President Reagan.

In a statement to Arab journalists in Washington yesterday, the foreign minister said that during his talks with the U.S. officials, His Majesty King Husayn warned against a deterioration of the Middle East situation, saying that lack of progress in the current situation is a danger in itself, that the state of no war no peace should not continue, and that the only side benefiting from this is Israel.

The minister pointed out that the U.S. officials did not commit themselves to a specific stand concerning King Husayn's call for action. However, he said that President Reagan reiterated commitment to his 1982 peace initiative.

Replying to a question on the requirements of the current situation, Al-Masri expressed the need for concentrating on collective Arab action. He also expressed the hope that the coming Syrian-Iraqi contacts will lead to further meetings between the two countries, clearing the Arab atmosphere, and to holding an ordinary or emergency Arab summit.

Al-Jumayyil Ready To Accept 'Most' of Peace Accord

NC110952 Paris AFP in English 0945 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut, June 11 (AFP) — President Amin al-Jumayyil has told Damascus that he is now ready to accept "most" of last December's Syrian-sponsored peace accord agreed by Christian, Druze and Shi'ite militias, and which he had rejected, the daily *AL-SAFIR* reported here Wednesday. Meanwhile, sporadic fighting continued around the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah Palestinian refugee camps besieged by Amal Shi'ite militiamen in southern Beirut for more than two weeks. Artillery duels there Tuesday left seven persons dead and scores injured, newspapers reported.

The three main Lebanese militias reached a Syrian-sponsored peace agreement on December 28, but it fell through after Mr. al-Jumayyil and other Christian leaders refused to accept it. Quoting an informed political source, the pro-Syrian paper *AL-SAFIR* said that Mr. al-Jumayyil had sent Damascus a message several days ago proposing to reopen talks on the agreement and saying he was ready to accept most of it.

Fighting Continues in Palestinian Camps War

Besharati Declares Cease-Fire

NC101104 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The situation in the camps was the subject of discussion today between 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, Iran's deputy foreign minister, and Dr Salim al-Huss. After this meeting, Besharati, left for the Iranian Embassy, where he held a news conference at 1130. In his statements to the press, the Iranian official declared an immediate and comprehensive cease-fire, which will take effect this afternoon [as heard]. He also announced the end of all fighting around the camps and in West Beirut. He called on all parties to abide by this decision, as the current situation benefits only the Israeli enemy. In addition, he reaffirmed that relations with Syria are strong and strategic.

More on Besharati-Al-Huss Talks

NC101744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The visiting Iranian delegation today called on Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss at his home. Discussions dealt with current conditions. The Iranian Embassy in Beirut issued a statement on the visit saying that Al-Huss appreciated the delegation's efforts and that he discussed current conditions in detail. He emphasized that only the Israeli enemy, which seeks to implement its plot against the Lebanese people's resistance and the south, benefits from what is taking place. Al-Huss said Israel wants to sow intrigue and portray the question of the south as one concerning the southerners alone in order to detach the south from the rest of Lebanon and the nation. He said: We reject these attempts. The situation in Beirut is but a glimpse of the plot to foil the liberation of Lebanon from the Israeli onslaught.

Al-Huss went on: The anarchy and indiscipline, and the camps war in the capital require that we make aLl efforts to end this situation quickly. He added: We believe that security is an indivisible whole and that it cannot be consolidated in one part and not the other. Al-Huss said that the delegation's help is needed to provide the necessary security force. He described the Damascus agreement reached in the wake of the expanded Islamic meeting as comprehensive, and demanded the implementation of its resolutions, saying that the force charged with maintaining security is weak and must be strengthened, and its duties expanded. Besharati thanked Al-Huss for his clear words and his efforts to close ranks. He emphasized the Islamic Republic's support for the unity and independence of this country. Besharati briefed Al-Huss on the results of his meetings with the various parties, which declared their readiness to stop the fighting.

Iranian Embassy Cars Enter Camp

NC110948 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Two Iranian Embassy cars entered Burj al-Barajinah camp at 1105 today. Ambulances also went into the camp to transfer the injured. Meanwhile, the Iranian delegation, led by 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, and representatives of the Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front are closely following up the situation from the Al-Mashnuq Palace on the airport road.

Sham'un Accuses Syria of Shelling

NC101150 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] National Liberal Party leader Eng Dani Sham'un has accused the Syrian Ba'th Party of bombarding the eastern areas today with no justification. He said that Damascus radio had paved the way for this shelling with a commentary that had threats to the Lebanese people as its major theme. The commentary emphasized that there can be no solution to the Lebanese crisis that is not in keeping with Syrian policy. Sham'un added: 'Asim Qansuh, [regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization] followed his instructions from Damascus, and was quick to bombard the eastern areas. Sham'un explained that this escalation of the situation followed the failure of pro-Syrian forces to subjugate West Beirut and bring it under their control. They resorted to this shelling to cover up their setback. He called on Syria to realize that the Lebanese people will not give in to such methods. If Syria is truly eager to see Lebanon secure and its interests satisfied, as it claims, it must deal with the situation in a positive way, as Lebanon is not and will not become another Hamah.

Nasirite Group Threatens Shi'ites

NC101221 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] An unidentified individual has called Radio Free Lebanon and announced that the Tariq al-Jadidah Forces are one of the

secret groups operating within Al-Murabitun. He said that these forces have resumed military operations against the Amal Movement and the 6th Brigade in order to protect and defend the people of Beirut. Another caller contacted us and claimed to be speaking for the Beirut Martyrs Squad [Wahdat Shuhada' Beirut]. He demanded that the Amal Movement release all its detainees in Burj al-Murr within 48 hours. He also conveyed his group's threat to detain and liquidate every Shi'ite should Amal fail to comply, and held its leaders responsible for what may happen.

Fighting 'Less Intense'

NC101247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Sources on the Security Committee have reported that the fighting along Beirut's combat lines became less intense at about 1330 today and was replaced by sniper fire. Machine guns, rockets, and artillery have been used in the clashes that erupted along the 'Aytat-Suq al-Gharb-'Alayh combat line on the mountain. Some indiscriminate shelling affected areas beyond the contact lines in and around the capital at 1315. Shells struck Al-Nuwayri, Al-Barbir, Al-Mazra'ah, Al-Bastah, Al-Mansuriyah, Bayt Miri, Furn al-Shubbak, Damascus Road, and Jall al-Dib, where a man named Edgar Qirdahi was killed while walking on the main road. We were informed a short while ago that a fire has broken out at a paint thinner plant in Suq Musbih. Shells have been falling on Al-Hadath for some time now.

Karami on Solution to 'Crisis'

NC101325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] In an interview published today by the Yugoslav paper *LIBERATION* [Oslobodjenje], Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that the withdrawal of Israeli forces and Israeli compliance with the principles of noninterference are two basic prerequisites for a settlement of the Lebanese crisis. In a statement marking the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, Prime Minister Karami noted that this organization is one of the most important groups, and is among those best able to help Lebanon, particularly by pressuring Israel in order to make it to withdraw from Lebanon. As for the Palestinian question, Karami expressed his belief that the only possible solution lies in the convocation of an international conference under UN auspices. Such a meeting must include all parties concerned, as well as the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Fighting Resumes Around Camp

NC101635 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The relative calm in the Palestinian camps did not last long. At approximately 1800 today, fighting between Amal and the Palestinians resumed around Burj al-Barajinah camp, with both sides using artillery, rockets, and machine guns. The Palestinians were observed trying to advance on the Zayn al-Din-al-Siba'i line.

Fires Break Out During Fighting

NC101734 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Security broke down around the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps at 1845 today when fighting involving the use of various types of weapons erupted. Several fires broke out around the Burj al-Barajinah camp, and the civil defense appealed for a halt to the artillery duels in order to extinguish them, particularly the one in the Al-Siba'i building. It begged the fighters not to impede its work and to cease shooting.

Junblatt: 'Third Party' Behind War

GF101734 Manama WAKH in English 1525 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, June 10 (WAKH) — Leader of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] Walid Junblatt was quoted today as saying there was "a third party" responsible for the current fighting between Amal militiamen and Palestinians defending three refugee camps in the capital Beirut. Junblatt told the United Arab Emirates newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* there were continuous meetings in Damascus between Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian representatives to reach "a comprehensive agreement that would organize the Lebanese-Palestinian relations in a way that does not contradict Lebanon's national security." So far, he added, "the political, military and social frameworks have been discussed".

Palestinian Spokesman on Situation

JN101833 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] In a report on developments last night in the Beirut camps, a Palestinian military spokesman affirmed that sporadic fire from 75-mm and 106-mm mortars was directed at all parts of the Burj al-Barajinah camp. Machine gun fire also continued from the eastern axis of the camp. The Palestinian military spokesman added that two tanks of the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade directed sporadic fire at residential quarters, noting that 107-mm rockets fell in the camp today, especially near the camp's mosque. He also said that Nabih Birri's gangs yesterday declared a state of emergency and prevented their members from leaving positions without official permits. They also erected barriers on streets around the camps in order to prevent their elements from moving without such permits. It is worth mentioning that these measures come to prevent Nabih Birri's gangs from escaping from their positions and to limit objections to continuing the war against the Palestinian camps.

Fighting on Traditional Lines

NC101825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The residential areas in Al-Karamah, Al-Laylakah, Al-'Amrusiyah, and Al-Ruways came under M-42 tank fire from the eastern areas around 2000 tonight. Intermittent fighting involving the use of rocket and machine gun fire broke out along the sciences college, Al-Laylakah, and Al-'Amrusiyah lines.

Camps Suffer 'Brutal Shelling'

JN101838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs are continuing their brutal shelling of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps in West Beirut, using all types of weapons and artillery. For the 22d consective day, sporadic fire is continuing between Birri's gangs and Palestinian fighters defending the camps. The latest news reports from the Palestinian camps area say that new concentrations of Nabih Birri's militias and the Lebanese 6th Brigade were seen this morning reinforcing their positions in the camps area.

Birri Comments on Camps War

JN101922 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Interview with Nabih Birri, leader of the Lebanese Amal movement, by Marwan Skaf in Damascus; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Skaf] What were the causes of the recent Beirut events involving the 6 February movement? Is this a war between the Sunnis and Shi'ites?

[Birri] The recent events in West Beirut are ramifications of the camps war. You know that the 'Arafatists in Lebanon now declare their intentions openly. They no longer hide their plans to return to Lebanon and to settle there. Their return is not aimed at taking part in the war of liberating Lebanese territory or in fighting to restore Palestinian territory. It is obvious that the secret agreement between Al-Jumayyil and 'Arafat is now known. Certain Palestinian officials warmly welcomed this agreement. It is also no secret that more than half the Palestinians of 'Arafat's men have returned via Juniyah port. Most of them are now in East Beirut, trying to enter West Beirut.

Therefore, what happened on 6 February was a ramification of the camps war. The aim was to expand the camps war to include West Beirut in accordance with a certain agreement. The aim is to restore the situation to what it was before 1982, despite the numerous statements that they do not wish to return to the pre-1982 situation.

As for saying that this war is between Sunnis and Shi'ites, I say it is a political rather than a sectarian or civil war. Here I would like to say that if the events in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah area of Beirut give the impression of a Sunni-Shi'ite war, can we say that Nabih Birri and the Amal movement are less Sunni or less Islamic than those who try to talk about Islam and explain to us what Islam is? I would like to say that in August 1983, when the green light was given to Amin al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese Army to storm West Beirut, shell it with artillery from the (Jazzin?) area, and kill the movement led by Amal which came back and triumphed on 6 February, action was directed against Sunnis and Shi'ites alike. Those who speak now about the dignity of Beirut themselves gave the green light to Amin al-Jumayyil at that time. Now there is an new attempt to give Amin al-Jumayyil a green light, but with 'Arafat's participation.

[Skaf] Do you accuse [former] Prime Ministers Taqiy al-Din and Rashid al-Sulh and His Eminence Mufti Hasan Khalid of colluding with Amin al-Jumayyil in these events?

[Birri] In regard to His Eminence Brother Hasan Khalid, the fact is that I [words indistinct] to charges of this kind. His Eminence Khalid is surrounded by sterile-minded Maronite and Sunni politicians. Those people whisper in the mufti's ears and bring him unrealistic news. Recently, when the mufti returned from Paris, he was given false news. The acts which preceded and accompanied these events were hidden [from the mufti], as well as concerning what took place in the special forces, the aggressions, and the crimes which took place inside the offices which the Amal movement was forced to storm. These things were not mentioned in the mosque's sermon. The focus was on the campaign against the armed men and [word indistinct]. The mufti was informed of this matter in 1983 also. I once again repeat what I said to the mufti in Damascus. What is required of him is to be the mufti of all the Muslims.

[Skaf] You first said that 'Arafat's group returned to Beirut. Do you have documents showing that they really have returned?

[Birri] The camps war is the biggest document. Their deployment and places of residence in West Beirut, in the suburbs, and in the camps in particular are known and firm. Nobody denies this. Why should I present documents while 'Arafat himself and his leadership admitted this matter?

[Skaf] Do you expect 'Arafat's return to West Beirut at the present time?

[Birri] The return of the person is not important. The important thing is that the plot is emerging in new forms. As we said, the difference with Yasir 'Arafat is about the principle of antagonizing Israel and not [word indistinct] with capitulatory and peace solutions. If they want to return to continue struggle for liberation there will be no reason for differences. The fact is that Yasir 'Arafat is trying to return to Beirut to establish a new sect in Lebanon, a sect called the Palestinian sect, as if we are short of sects. He is trying to play on the theme of Sunni and Shi'ite. This is one of 'Arafat's new games. After a while he may become Shi'ite if it is necessary.

[Skaf] In your opinion, what is the solution to the camps war which is now raging between the Amal movement [and the Palestinians] around the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps?

[Birri] In my opinion, matters have reached a very serious stage. Our brothers in Syria — I am giving this interview in Damascus — should assume their complete responsibilities. The Syrians should participate through security or military forces or through observers. Committees or even forces should be formed from the National Salvation Front, Amal, and the Syrians to acheive a radical solution to the matter and to limit (?carrying) arms in the camps and around them. Consequently, it is not enough that Syria should look on in sympathy and hold frequent contacts and meetings to reach a solution. The solution lies in the fact that both parties should be reassured about Syria's role. No other

party can play this role. Syria should move with security or military forces to disengage the warring forces.

'Violent' Clashes in Camps

NC101924 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The security situation in the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps remains volatile. Violent clashes involving the use of several types of weapons are taking place on the Al-Dukhi-al-Sharq combat line in Shatila and the 'Ammun-Salim-al-Jawad-Zayn al-Din combat line in Burj al-Barajinah.

Explosion in Front of Amal Office

NC102113 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] An explosion took place at about 2200 today in front of Amal's main office in Al-Hamra, West Beirut. There are no reports of casualties yet. The Al-Marabitun Revolutionary Committee [al-lajnah al-thawriyah li quwwat al-murabitun] announced that it was responsible for the explosion. In the Quraytim area, a rocket was fired at an Amal foot patrol, leaving some of its members wounded. Meanwhile, clashes between Amal and the Palestinians continue in Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps. Medium-caliber machine guns, rockets, and artillery are being used. Security reports indicated a short while ago that the southern suburb is coming under shelling from the mountain.

Six Killed in Israeli Shelling in South

NC101112 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Israeli enemy forces and agent Lahd's militias have stepped up their bestial atrocities against the liberated villages of the south, which are still under their control. The Israeli occupation forces committed a new massacre last night against the inhabitants of the villages of Majdal Zun and Buyut al-Siyyan. They fired 10 fragmentation shells, leaving 6 people dead.

In a similar development, the Israeli forces pounded Jba', Jarju', and 'Arab Salim this morning. There have been no immediate reports on the results of the shelling.

Explosion in Southern Town; Casualties Reported

NC101706 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] An explosion occurred in the town of Majdal Silm at 1820, leaving a number of people killed or wounded. No details are yet available.

Two Killed, Five Wounded

NC101722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the Israeli enemy detonated an explosive device with about 30 kg of TNT at the shop of Yusuf Muzannar in Majdal Silm at 1815 today. According to preliminary reports, two people were killed and five others wounded. The injured were transferred to hospitals in Tibnin and Jabal 'Amil.

Our correspondent further reports that a second explosive device weighing about 20 kg was found 100 meters from the shop. Soldiers of the Ghanaian contingent were summoned immediately, and a military expert defused the device. The Ghanaian soldiers have cordoned off the roads leading to the site of the explosion in case there are other explosive devices around.

Radio Free Lebanon: 16 Sunni Officers Detained

NC101210 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] In the wake of the recent violent explosions that rocked Damascus and northern Syria, the situation there is going from bad to worse. Syria is beset by problems with sectarian and dogmatic implications. We have learned that the Syrian Defense Ministry has detained 16 Sunni officers on charges of collaboration with the Muslim Brotherhood.

Travelers from Syria report a secret Sunni movement opposed to the Syrian Government is printing leaflets against the 'Alawite regime and distributing them at night on the streets of Hamah. This comes despite the strenuous efforts of Syrian intelligence to capture those responsible for these pamphlets. Reports from Damascus speak of a clandestine group known as the Islamic Liberation Organization [Munazzamat al-Tahrir al-Islami]. This is a branch of Force 17, which is financed by Yasir 'Arafat and supported by the Muslim Brotherhood. Its members plant bombs and other explosive devices in Damascus on an almost daily basis. It should be noted that this organization has managed to set up cells in every Syrian city and to attract a number of Syrian intelligence officers. It has been successful despite increased Syrian surveillance of individual Palestinians and their camps in Damascus.

USSR Tanks, Medical Supplies Said Arriving at Port

NC101631 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Observers in Damascus report that Soviet-made tanks, field ambulances, and medical supplies continue to arrive at Latakia Port under the supervision of Soviet experts. The observers link this with recent reports which speak about the possibility of a Syrian-Israeli war.

Damascus TV Notes King Husayn-Reagan Meeting

JN101745 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington yesterday. AP quoted U.S. officials as saying they do not expect this meeting to achieve progress in regard to the situation in the Middle East.

Austria: 'Exclusive' Interview With Hayim Herzog

AU051201 [Editorial Report] Vienna *KURIER* in German on 5 June on page 5 carries a 1,000-word "exclusive" interview given by Israeli President Hayim Herzog to *KURIER* reporter Heinz Nussbaumer "a few days before the Austrian presidential elections." Asked about his explanation for the world-wide excitement about Kurt Waldheim's past, Herzog says that "Austria is an important country in the heart of Europe and, therefore, the world is interested in such a decision at elections."

When asked about his reason for publicly criticizing leading Israeli politicians for their statements about Kurt Waldheim, Herzog says that with his statement he "did not refer to any statements by Israeli politicians. It was at a meeting with school children when I was publicly asked for my opinion. At that time I said that as president of a sovereign and democratic state, I certainly do not have any intention of commenting on the democratic process in another democracy."

Concerning his personal relations with Waldheim at the time when he was UN secretary general, Herzog states that "at the time when I was UN ambassador, my relations with Mr Waldheim were always correct and fair. I did not have any reason to complain."

Asked whether he thinks that the Israeli public is sufficiently informed about Austria, Herzog says: "Well, to be honest, I am not quite certain. But there certainly is a very widespread esteem for Austria's role — in the transfer of Soviet Jews to the free world or as mediator in exchanging prisoners between the Israelis and the Palestinians. On the other hand, I am not certain, either, whether the Austrian public is sufficiently informed about Israel's democracy, our social policy, our behaviour toward the Arab minority, our free and open society. And one more thing: I wonder whether you Austrians understand the deep sensibility of Israeli society concerning everything in connection with the Holocaust — one-third of our people were killed then."

When asked about the relations between Austria and Israel on 9 June, one day after the elections, Herzog says that "the answer to this question is clearly the responsibility of the prime minister and the Government of the State of Israel."

Peres: Waldheim Evidence Being Collected

TA101550 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] At this stage Israel is settling for the return of the ambassador from Austria for consultations. This was said today by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. According to him, the Justice Ministry is examining the material gathered on Kurt Waldheim in order to find out whether there is proof of allegations against him. Our correspondent Qobi Mandel reports:

[Begin recording] [Mandel] Nobody can change Austria's past, but everyone can change his attitude toward it. And when the past is so terrible as to be difficult to explain today, this must be unequivocably denounced. The voices of condemnation emerging from Austria so far have been few. These remarks were made by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres during his visit in Qiryat Tiv'on where he responded to questions posed by high school students. On the practical side, that is, regarding the investigation into the past of Austria's new president, the prime minister said:

[Peres] We have to examine everything with utmost seriousness, and for this purpose I asked our Justice Ministry to collect the material and to examine carefully, not only what the allegations are, but what allegations against Waldheim are soldily proven and which remain unproven. In these matters we must make certain that a democratic country has verbal control; if words do not have any value, then the country has a problem. As I said, we are examining this. The feeling is very unpleasant. The gathering of evidence and proof is continuing, and we will continue to search for additional proof which we will analyze and examine.

[Mandel] To a question as to whether the return of the ambassador for consultations is at this stage all of Israel's reaction, the prime minister replied in the affirmative. [end recording]

Rabin: U.S. Seeks 'Change of Direction' on Lavi

TA111123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1050 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, answering queries in the Knesset today, said that Israel is not opposed to examining alternatives to the Lavi plane and for developing Israel's technological infrastructure. Our correspondent Shalom Oren brings an excerpt of Rabin's remarks:

[Begin Rabin recording] Elements in the U.S. Administration never tried to order us to stop developing and producing the Lavi. I think that such a thing does not exist in relations between the two countries. They are only trying to convince us to decide on a change of direction regarding the Lavi's production, not so much regarding its development. At the same time, however, if elements in the U.S. Administration raise alternative solutions for our two problems — a plane tailored to meet our operational needs and the continued development and strengthening of a technological-industrial infrastructure — in my opinion we should listen to these proposals and make our own decisions. All we have agreed to is to examine the alternatives, if alternatives are raised. [end recording]

Morning Editorials Differ on Project

TA110608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] *THE JERUSALEM POST* writes that the dialogue with the United States about the Lavi plane cannot, as some American officials would prefer, be limited to differing assessments of production costs. For Israel's national stake in the plane is much more far-reaching and complex. The real question is whether there is an alternative project or projects that would give Israel the benefits its industrial and technical base can derive from the Lavi program. That, at least, would be an authentic discussion between two states so closely aligned. From that perspective it might even be concluded that having gone so far

already with the Lavi — whose merits as a plane appear not in doubt — it remains the best alternative.

HA'ARETZ writes that the general impression from the discussions with Pentagon official Dr Zakheim is that his financial arguments do not necessarily reflect a clear decision, but rather a strong trend toward influencing Israel to decide of its own free will to shelve the Lavi plane. There are more signs that point to that trend. One of the considerations which the government took into account in its discussions on the Lavi was its essential value for Israel's industrial development as a whole. Much importance was also attributed to the employment angle. However, against the background of the recent development — as highlighted by the talks with Dr Zakheim — it is desirable that the government reconsider the decisions it has taken so far.

Peres Cancels Planned Visit to S. America, Miami

TA110428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has canceled his planned visit to South America. The visit was scheduled for the middle of the month. Peres was due to attend a Socialist International meeting in Peru and from there travel to Panama and Venezuela. His meeting with members of the U.S. economics task force in Miami has also been canceled.

Israeli Journalist Meets PRC Officials, Comments

TA061335 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
6 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Report by Dr Amnon Kapeliuk]

[Excerpts] "The Israeli people are a peace-seeking people, industrious and inventive, and the Chinese people are their friends." This comment was made by Zhu Yinglu, the director of the West Asia and North African Affairs Department in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs who deals with the Israeli-Arab conflict, in a meeting we held in the Chinese Foreign Ministry in Beijing several days ago.

He added: "We regard Israel as fact that exists, but China will not establish any kind of relations with Israel as long as it follows a policy of expansionism and aggression against the Palestinian people, and as long as it denies the Palestinian people their right to self-determination and their own state. China clearly differentiates between the Israeli people and the Israeli Government."

I heard similar reamarks from (Mai Yu-Chen), director of the Chinese Government Information Bureau, as well as from other high-level officials in the Foreign Ministry and the Communist Party, and also from senior editors of *RENMIN RIBAO*, the major Chinese newspaper.

My interlocutor in the Chinese Foreign Ministry declared that China denounces any form of terrorism, but that it differentiates between terrorism and a struggle for national liberation.

The meeting with the director of the West Asia and North African Affairs Department lasted for more than 1 hour and was of an official nature. It was held in the Foreign Ministry's reception hall and Chinese jasmine tea was served. On such occasions the Chinese speak their own language and the dialogue is held through interpreters. Senior officials took down every word that was said. The meeting was opened with a declaration of China's policy in the region, this in reply to questions I had submitted before the meeting. Afterward I presented more questions.

The Chinese deny having relations or making any types of deals with the Israeli Government. According to them the establishment of telephone and telecommunications lines with Israel stems from "humanitarian considerations," in order to assist Jewish businessmen from Europe and the United States who are visiting China to contact relatives in Israel. This, at least, was the official explanation given to me then, and also during the weekly news conference given by the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman in the Beijing International Club, in which I participated with dozens of local and foreign correspondents.

As for tourism from Israel, my interlocutors said this too depends on changes in Israeli policy. At present China is open to scientists and researchers with Israeli passports who come to participate in international conferences under international sponsorship. There is also a small number of Israeli tourists who visit China in the framework of tourist groups from other countries. I was told that their number is small. If other Israelis enter, the Chinese do not speak about them.

Foreign Ministry Official on Ties With African States

TA061749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] An Israel Foreign Ministry official says African states wanting to reestablish diplomatic ties with Israel are afraid to do so because of Arab blackmail. Foreign Ministry Deputy Director Avi Primor says that Africans fear kidnapping and even death if they are associated with Israel. He was visiting New York where he spoke with reporter Judy Lessing:

[Begin recording] [Lessing] Speaking to an ADL [Anti-Defamation League] National Commission meeting in New York, Mr Primor said African leaders have told him they would fear assassinations and kidnappings if they opened formal relations with Israel, but this has not stopped the many private friendly meetings; nor has it stopped some African states from accepting practical aid from Israel. Mr Primor said all of Africa today needs real development aid, especially from Western countries, and Israel wishes it could influence Western states to be more involved in Africa. In particular it would like to see far more American economic involvement and believes Israel is in a position to cooperate with the United States. It's politically important for Israel to increase relations with Africa, Mr Primor said, because Arab countries are actively working to keep Israel from establishing itself on the international scene:

[Primor] This is not just hampering Israel's position the world over in general, or its image, turning Israel into a pariah state,

trying to choke Israel. It even disturbs our relations with the developed countries, with Western Europe and America. It is more difficult even for our friends in the Western world to entertain normal relations with us when we are, the world over, particularly in the Third World, considered as a pariah state.

[Lessing] Israel is singled out by Arab propaganda because it retains links with South Africa, Mr Primor said, adding: These relations won't be broken because of the very large Jewish community in South Africa. Echoing what Foreign Ministry head David Kimche told reporters at the UN a few days ago, Mr Primor said it's unreasonable to ask Israel to break relations when Western countries maintain them. However, Mr Primor said Israel is actively promoting its relationships with black South Africans, especially in the labor movement.

Israel, Romania To Improve Commercial Ties

TA110823 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Tzvi Zerahya]

[Text] Israel and Romania will deepen their commercial ties. This was decided at the end of deliberations recently held in Bucharest between delegations from the two countries.

It was agreed that the two countries will make joint efforts to increase mutual trade and reach a scope of $50 million this year. It was also decided that bilateral trade will be encouraged through comapnies specializing in international trade. Zohar Peri, the assistant director in charge of the European Department in the Industry and Trade Ministry yesterday expressed the hope that following the talks, bilateral trade ties will increase on a balanced and reciprocal basis. He claimed that a $10-million deficit to Israel's disadvantage was noted in the two countries' balance of trade for 1985: While imports from Romania amounted to $20 million, exports totaled only $10 million.

Treatment of Wald Report Discussed in Knesset

TA101720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Is the famous Wald report being ignored? No, said the chief of staff today. The IDF is regarding this report very seriously. Chief of Staff Moshe Levi and Major General Menahem 'Eynan appeared before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today. The subject of the discussion was the Wald report and the chief of staff's treatment of this report. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports:

The chief of staff says that the treatment of the Wald report was under his jurisdiction and that he is the one responsible for it. On Wald himself Lieutenant General Levi says that he knows a lot, presents things with originality, but that he also knows how to annoy. The report is included in the IDF'S multi-year plan, and it has important components in it. The chief of staff says it is not important whether or not it was discussed by the general staff forum. He asks: What is more important, the show or the implementation? And he answers: Nobody will tell me what is the proper and meaningful way to deal with such a report. If there is anybody who thinks there is a magic solution to security problems, and I reject this, then he should fire me, because, after all, we are talking here about Israel's security. Levi attacks Dr Wald, saying the general staff is not an arena for throwing around slogans, and it should have been presented with verified information. What is more important, that there be a discussion in the general staff without seriously treating the report, or that it be treated seriously and not necessarily in a hastily prepared discussion?, the chief of staff asks.

The chief of staff brought with him Maj Gen Menahem 'Eynan, who completely denied that the report was under his jurisdiction, and further denied that he attempted to interfere with Dr Wald's work. Maj Gen 'Eynan says he learned about the report only 3 or 4 months after its completion, and that he had no reason to act against it. He emphasizes that the Peace for Galilee Operation is the most researched war, and that parts of the Wald report are based on earlier research efforts. Maj Gen 'Eynan says it is strange that such a report was prepared to the best of his knowledge without any talks with those who commanded the war in the field. Maj Gen 'Eynan reiterates he was not involved in any way in trying to foil the preparation of the report and in personally harassing Dr Wald.

200 Detainees Held by ASL in S. Lebanon Prison

TA110847 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0826 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], said today that approximately 200 detainees are being held in the ASL prison in the town of al-Khiyam. Seventy-five percent of them are members of the extremist Shi'ite faction of Hizballah; they were detained on suspicion of carrying out terrorist attacks in the security zone. Antoine Lahd, who spoke with correspondents in Metulla, added that recently he has permitted the Red Cross to organize family visits with the detainees in al-Khiyam. He explained that he is not permitting visits to the prison by Red Cross people themselves because they are not visiting similar prisons belonging to other Lebanese groups in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz brought this excerpt from Lahd's news conference.

Security Forces Expose Terrorist Squad

TA101840 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1833 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The security forces recently exposed a gang of terrorists, belonging to Fatah, in one of the villages in the Janin District. The gang members are suspected of perpetrating 29 attacks in the northern and central parts of Israel during the past year, including 10 attacks in Haifa, 10 in 'Afula, as well as planting explosive charges in Tiberias, Tiv'on, Tel Hanan, Hadera, Netanya, and Kefar Saba. The bombs had been planted in populated centers, bus stations, public parks, and near postal buildings. During the interrogation, the members of the squad handed over mechanisms for the preparation of improvised bombs.

2 Mine-Laying 'Terrorists' Arrested in Judaea

TA101925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The security forces have exposed a terrorist squad in the Judaea region. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that 2 days ago an IDF patrol discovered two mines on the road leading to the settlement of Elisha', east of Jericho. During a search of the area, two suspects were arrested, and additional mines were found in their homes. The two terrorists are thought to be responsible for the planting of two mines in the settlement of Qarne Zur 6 months ago, as well as the planting of mines in the Jewish cemetery in Khirbat al-Rumaythah on Sunday and four mines at the entrance to the settlement of Hadar Betar.

Increase in Administrative Punishments in Territories

TA101015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The Israeli Human Rights Association says there has been a considerable increase in administrative punishment in the territories, particularly in Judaea and Samaria, in the last year. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar notes that in a news conference summoned by the association on the occasion of the publication of its annual report, it was stated that since last summer until the beginning of 1986 there were 126 administrative detentions but many of the detainees have been released. It was also stated that there was a significant increase in the number of houses boarded up and that seven people were deported from Israel. The association says it dealt with eight incidents of forced psychiatric hospitalization and, according to it, the complaints about this issue were justified.

Bomb Explodes in Ramat Gan; 1 Slightly Injured

TA110856 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0851 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A bomb exploded a short time ago on Herzl Street in Ramat Gan. According to the initial report we have received, one man was slightly injured by the explosion. Ramat Gan Police forces have been alerted to the scene.

IDF Kills 'Terrorist' North of Security Zone

TA071720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] An IDF force has killed a terrorist north of the security zone in Lebanon. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the force detected a terrorist squad early this morning and opened fire. The body of a terrorist was found in the subsequent search.

Gaza Resident Shot, 'Slightly Injured' by IDF Patrol

TA072006 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] A Gaza resident was shot and slightly injured by soldiers last night. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that during the night three Molotov cocktails were thrown at an IDF patrol. The soldiers in the patrol instructed some residents to stop and when the latter refused to obey, the soldiers fired warning shots. One resident was grazed by the bullets.

Arab Detainee Stabs Policemen in Jerusalem

TA061820 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1715 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Two Jerusalem policemen were stabbed a short while ago, one in the stomach and the other in the back, when an Arab detainee attacked them with a knife and fled the Jerusalem District police headquarters. Our correspondent reports that the Arab detainee is a truck driver who injured 11 people today when he crashed into a bus stop. The detainee was caught a short while after his escape and transferred to a hospital because he was shot in the hand during the chase.

Hebron Curfew Imposed 6 Jun 'Reduced Substantially'

TA081115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] The curfew in Hebron has been reduced substantially following Friday's stabbing of an Israeli. The curfew is now in effect only in the casbah and also the market area in central Hebron. The man, a resident of Qiryat Arba', is reported to be in satisfactory condition.

Briefs

Imports Up 11.4 Percent — Israel's imports of merchandise totalled $3.69 billion in the first five months of the year, up 11.4 per cent over the same period last year. Figures published on Friday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed that this rise was offset by the large drop in fuel prices. Fuel imports totalled $468 million in the January through May period, 27 per cent less than in the parallel 1985 period. The bureau added that excluding fuel, the monthly average level of imports in the period reviewed was 12 per cent higher than the monthly average for the second half of 1985. [Text] *[Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jun 86 p 2 TA]*

New IDF Appointment — A new commander of the Israel Army's Northern Command is appointed today. He is Major General Yosef Peled, aged 45, and will replace Major General Ori Or. Maj Gen Peled was born in Belgium and emigrated to Israel upon the founding of the state. He is a graduate of Tel Aviv University in history and has been in the IDF since 1960. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Jun 86 TA]*

Trade Defeicit Increase — During the first 5 months of the year the trade deficit increased by 22 percent compared to the second half of last year. Findings of the Central Bureau of Statistics show that a 6 percent increase in imports and a freeze in exports contributed to the deficit during this period. Our economics affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that no increase in exports was noted in the past 2 months, in contrast to the 2 preceeding months. During the first 5 months of the year, industrial exports were 2 percent lower than in the second half of 1985. [Text] *[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 May 86 TA]*

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Darnah, Calls for 'Armed City'

NC110744 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Speech delivered by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Darnah on 10 June — read by announcer]

[Text] Brothers, I hail the welcome given me by the sons of the historic city of Darnah. This city was the target of U.S. aggression in April 1805. It was in that same month, April 1805, that the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi were targeted [as heard]. Thus, U.S. aggression has been repeated, and it is clear that the United States is a historic enemy of this nation. It is our traditional enemy, who has always sought to control this long coastline on the Mediterranean occupied by Libya.

The warships that now threaten Tripoli and Banghazi are the same ones that threatened Darnah in 1805. It was in April that they shelled Tripoli and Banghazi, and it was in that same month in 1805 that they bombarded Darnah. The United States was defeated here despite the fact that it had mobilized its fleet at that time and had massed four frigates — huge destroyers guarded by three other warships — off the coast of Darnah. These four frigates shelled this city savagely, with the same savagery and cowboy mentality, and with the same hatred and spirit, which is very hostile to this nation, that they displayed in their bombardment of Banghazi and Tripoli. But here is the city of Darnah, free, proud, and peaceful. Where are those U.S. warships, whose crews thought they had destroyed it in April 1805?

The Americans were forced to withdraw then. By coincidence, I told you on 11 June 1977 that the aggression would be repeated, and it was, almost 200 years later. It was repeated only a few years after I told you as much in 1977. I told you that on 11 June 1805, the Americans withdrew from Darnah, and were defeated by all of Libya. It is a coincidence that they were expelled on 11 June 1970; tomorrow is the anniversary.

Thus, the United States, which has always tried to invade this country, is defeated in the end and forced to withdraw. We are determined to force it to withdraw. We are determined to defeat the United States regardless of how great its imperialist power may be. Just as I have done in the past, I will tell you again today that the possibility of renewed aggression will be with us as long as U.S. imperialism exists, which has, in every epoch, coveted the southern coast of the Mediterranean, where our country is.

Hence, I want us to declare today that effective today, Darnah must be made an armed city, as the United States still seeks to occupy Darnah even now, just as it did at the end of the 18th Century. Consequently, I tell you today, and these words must be taken seriously, that Darnah is among the targets that the United States is eager to occupy. It sees Darnah as an isolated and quite important city in the Jamahiriyah, one with a strategic position, and as a place where the United States could gain a foothold. Thus, we must face this possibility not with slogans and words alone, but with a trained, armed, and productive city, determined to defeat the United States even now, just as it did in April, May, and June of 1805.

These proud and towering mountains that overlook Darnah must be made citadels of resistance. We must fortify these mountains with naval, air, and ground defenses. These mountains that overlook Darnah could pose a danger to the city were they to fall into the hands of the enemy. They would be a danger to the enemy if we were to fortify ourselves in them and thus deprive the enemy of the opportunity to set foot on Libyan soil in Darnah. These buildings and streets must also be fortified so that no American soldier may pass through any street nor enter any house. In addition, we must prepare the means of production that will meet the demands of this city from this same area, so that it may fight, stand fast, and resist while having its own produce. It must fight in its streets and from its mountains. At the same time, we must prepare, if this becomes certain, the warehouses [al-mustawda'at] where we will hold the American sheep [al-khurfan al-amirikiyah] until they are slaughtered.

However, at the same time, I do not want what happened in Susah repeated in Darnah. In fact, I did not like what I saw in Susah. I did not see valleys and mountains reclaimed and turned into farms. I did not see anything worth mentioning when I passed through. We will investigate this. But Darnah, God willing, will not disappoint me. God willing, it will now begin to make itself into an armed city capable of defending itself without any outside help. It will be impossible for U.S. soldiers to land there or to find a place in Darnah to gain a foothold, for the United States knows Darnah well, and can still taste the bitter defeat inflicted on it in 1805. The United States knows Darnah's history, glory, and heroism. It also knows that Darnah will be a dangerous place for U.S. soldiers if they approach its shores, and if it is in the hands of its own armed and resisting sons. However, at the same time, it would be dangerous for us were it to fall into the hands of American soldiers. Thus, we must be determined to prevent this strategic place from falling into the hands of the soldiers of U.S. imperialism.

As I said, the towering mountains of Darnah — and we call on the United States to hear, and its European allies must hear — will become citadels of fire that will fire salvos at anyone who draws near these shores and this free city. Let them know that we have declared that Darnah will be an armed city henceforth. We and the fish are waiting for them.

Italy's Capanna Says Agreement Possible on USSR Bases

LD092214 Kuwait KUNA in English 1606 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Rome, June 9 (KUNA) — The Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah might allow the Soviet Union to construct military bases on Libyan territory in the near future, Mario Capanna, secretary general of the opposition Democrat Proletarian Party, declared here Monday.

Capanna, who returned here from a one-week visit to Libya, said that a senior-level Soviet military and political delegation will shortly arrive in Libya to discuss Soviet-Libyan relations and the general situation in the Mediterranean basin.

The Italian politician, who conferred with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and other senior officials, said that he was met with complete understanding in Tripoli.

Libyan leaders have affirmed that they were seeking to restore normal relations with Italy on condition that Italy and other European countries should prohibit the U.S. from using NATO bases on their territories against Libya in future, Capanna said.

He added that Libya expressed desire to maintain cultural, economic and commercial ties with Italy to ease present tension. Italy will be the big loser if ties were severed, the opposition leader noted, adding that ENI and Fiat, major Italian firms, maintain huge investments in Libya.

Italy should act in accordance with the country's national and not American interests, he emphasized, adding that Libya has officially asserted during his visit that it will never sell its 15.9 percent stake in capital of the major Italian company, Fiat and the decision, taken following detailed study, will be soon relayed to the concerned company.

The only point of difference during the Tripoli talks was Libyan relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Capanna said.

He explained that the Libyans believe that current leadership of the PLO pursues a "reactionary line serving American policies while we believe that the organization's current line is realistic and works for realizing the Palestinian people's legitimate aspirations."

The proletarian leader quoted Al-Qadhdhafi as expressing readiness to meet with Italian Premier Bettino Craxi or Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti at any place and time.

Capanna revealed that he was holding consultations with various parliamentary blocs to agree on sending a delegation grouping all parties in the country to negotiate restoring normal bilateral relations between the two Mediterranean countries.

The secretary general noted that Libya had released an Italian fishing boat as a gesture of good will during his visit and noted that Tripoli agrees on twinning the southern Italian island of Lampedusa with any Libyan city once the base is denied to NATO.

Libya attacked the base in retaliation to the American air strike against Libyan main cities in mid-April.

Tripoli Comments on Amal Attacks on Beirut Camps

LD102324 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] From the massacres perpetrated by the Amal gang against the Arab Palestinian people and its revolutionary forces fighting in the Palestinian camps of Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah, and in the light of the visit of humiliation and shame paid by traitor Husayn and the praise heaped by child-killer Reagan on the role he is playing in the service of U.S.-Zionist schemes in the Arab region, it has become clear that there exists a dirty conspiracy prepared by the parties to the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plotting to liquidate the Arab Palestinian people and bring the Arab region under U.S.-Zionist influence.

The Amal gang, which pretends to fight the enemy and raises a fallacious banner for the liberation of Palestine, is now shelling the Palestinian camps with tank, artillery and rocket fire, at a time when it shuns any shelling of the Zionist enemy which is resorting to high-handedness in southern Lebanon, violating honor and sanctities, and spreading ruin and destruciton everywhere in the Lebanese territory. If the Amal gang is sincere in its claims, why does it not direct its guns and tanks at the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon? And can it be sincere in its allegations when it shells the Palestinian camps, killing women, children and the elderly, and disarms Palestinian combatants, preventing them from fighting the enemy.

How can the Nabih Birri gang claim to belong to the Arab nation and to be interested in the cause of Palestine when it is now perpetrating, in lieu of the enemy, the biggest slaughter against the Arab Palestinian people in the camps, stabbing the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation? The Amal gang — which welcomed the Zionist enemy in southern Lebanon and in Beirut itself in 1982 with warmth and smiles, and which stood unashamedly watching the slaughter of the Arab Palestinian people in Sabra and Shatila at the hands of the Zionist terrorists — has found in the Zionist enemy a means to control southern Lebanon and subjugate all the Lebanese sects and nationalist forces to its influence and domination in the context of an alliance with the enemy.

The enemy has enabled this gang to grow at the expense of the Lebanese people and the Arab land in southern Lebanon, and the enemy itself did not withdraw from Beirut and the other Lebanese areas, including southern Lebanon, until it had reassured itself over the ability of the Amal gang to impose control over Beirut and repress the Lebanese citizens who rejected coexistence with the enemy at the expense of the Arab nation and its central issue, the problem of Palestine. Since 1982, the Amal gang has been entrusted by the enemy with the task of liquidating the Lebanese nationalist forces, whose existence and growing strength constitute a danger to the enemy and its aggressive plans in the Arab land.

In this context the Amal gang pursues its aggressive war of annihilation against the masses of the Arab Lebanese people in West Beirut and against the Palestinian camps. It also continues its treacherous mission against the combatants of the Lebanese nationalist movement and the Palestinian resistance who are fighting the enemy to liberate southern Lebanon and carry on the fight until the liberation of Palestine. In the context of its function — guarding the enemy — the Amal gang is opposing the combatants of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national movement. This gang is in all conditions coordinating its operations with the enemy, informing it about the moves of Arab fedayeen and their whereabouts. The enemy raids the latter and lays down ambushes to trap and kill combatants.

The role of the Amal gang in serving Zionist plans has been clear and exposed since the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The Amal gang has not fought on the side of the Arab Palestinian combatants and the Lebanese nationalist forces against the Zionist enemy.

The Amal gang's escalation of its aggressive and annihilating operations against the camps comes at a time when the agents have revealed their true face and their conspiratorial and treacherous role against the Arab nation and its central issue.

This gang has been entrusted with carrying out the military aspect of the continuous plot against the Arab Palestinian people so that the agents may be able to revive the Camp David agreement, which remained frozen and within the limits of the parties that had signed it, despite the fact that the enemy and the parties that had signed it, despite the fact that the enemy and the parties to Camp David had launched their savage aggression in 1982 against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance in order to create a flaw in Arab steadfastness which would permit the passage of the Camp David plot.

But the enemy and the conspirators, even though they succeeded in their miltiary action for some time, could not impose their will on the Arab Palestinian people and the Arab nation; not could they pass the Camp David plot or liquidate the Palestinian question.

Despite the defeats suffered by the enemy and its partners in the conspiracy — imperialists and reactionaries — they are still persisting in their [word indistinct], in their tyranny and in plotting against the Arab nation. The [words indistinct] U.S.-British aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah came (?within the context) of plots against the Arab cause.

SUDAN

SPLA Raids Government Militia Training Center

EA101050 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] The combined SPLA forces of Fire Bee and Tingili Battalions, under overall command of Major (Gilario Modi Horinya), launched a successful raid on a government militia training center in Farajok, Acholi area, in eastern bank of eastern Equatoria on 30 May 1986. Six government militiamen were killed and many others were wounded in the attack. According to our correspondent accompanying the SPLA forces, the entire camping area of the militiamen was destroyed and their shelters were burnt to the ground. The following military materials were captured: two AKM rifles bearing numbers 9479542 and 960281. One G3 rifle, number 9710; and a binocular, number BS2000824.

During the operation, two government soldiers defected and joined the SPLA forces. They are: Sergeant Dominic (Atot) from Central force, Juba, military number 72734, with AKM rifle number 10208; and Corporal (Theophilus Oriem), military number 7302. The operation was commanded by First Lieutenant (Johnson Juma), assisted by Lieutenant (Reggie Maseru), Lieutenant (Elijah Orweng), Sergeant John (Nathan), Colonel (Selesio Loila) and Gabriel Lomiluk).

Correspondent for the radio SPLA in Farajok area says that the government militiamen were caught while preparing for their passing out parade which was due to take place on 31 May 1986. According to our correspondent there were over 400 militiamen to graduate in Farajok. This is the second time the government efforts in training militia in Equatoria has been shattered.

ETHIOPIA

Government Presents Draft Constitution

EA101400 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1712 GMT 7 Jun 86

["Draft Constitution" of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia "hereby presented for discussion" — read by announcer]

[Text]

Preface

On the basis of their long and glorious history, the Ethiopian working people are waging a revolutionary struggle to effect a transition from backwardness to a higher level of development and the establishment of a socialist society in which justice, equality, and prosperity will prevail. Ethiopia has been a highly civilized country in the past uninterrupted rule by independent governments. The country's nationalities and communities have lived together through times of war and peace linked by an intermingling of culture, migration, trade, and the like. The long history of independent Ethiopia is accordingly one of the coexistence and struggle of its nationalities.

Ethiopia being situated in a strategic area linking Africa, Asia,and Europe and being the source of great rivers and the possessor of fertile land, foreigners have tried to capture it by invasion and to divide it. Particularly after the birth of capitalism in Europe in the 16th century, colonialists made repeated attempts to bring it under their control. The people, however, courageously countered all the attacks and attempts to capture the country by invaders and colonialists. When capitalism reached the monopoly stage and the imperialists decided to divide the world amongst themselves, Ethiopia was one of the countries they focused on: But even at this time it was not defeated. On the contrary, its great victory at Adwa over a modern colonialist army earned it a special place in the history of the struggle for freedom, honor, and glory against the imperialists.

In defending their country, countering attacks by their enemies,and winning successive victories, the Ethiopian people have confirmed their invincibility and love of freedom. Moreover, during their long history, the Ethiopian working people experienced a variety of socioeconomic systems and suffered bitter class oppression and exploitation. Production relations under the feudal system in particular subjected the peasant to a deplorable yoke of oppression. The people were caught up in internecine feudalist wars and thus robbed of the fruits of their labor in various ways and subjected to famine, disease, and massacre. With the emergence of capitalism, contradictions within the feudalist system mounted until the system was eliminated by virtue of the great sacrifices made by the progressive members of society. Thus our people's revolution, which was ignited in 1974, was able to open the door to the people's power.

Due to the absence of revolutionery vanguard leadership at the beginning, the Army, being an integral part of the people, took over the coordination and leadership of the struggle, thus laying the foundations of the new people's system by eliminating the monarchy and taking various revolutionary steps. Rural and urban land, superfluous houses, major factories, and supply and service institutions were nationalized. Favorable conditions were created to bring about national, sexual, and religious equality. In general, the working people were organized at various levels and given the right of deciding their country's affairs.

It was not without difficulty that the Ethiopian working people were able to properly wage the struggle to build a new society of justice, equality, and prosperity. Their first task was to overcome the great challenges posed by their class enemies. In the past they [the working people] had fallen in defense of their freedom and unity and today they say: revolutionary motherland or death. They have struggled to realize their objectives and reach the present stage, which is conducive to rapid national development.

The Ethiopian working peoples' main focus now is development and generally to promote the national democratic revolution by laying the material and technical foundation neded for the building of socialism. Inasmuch, however, as the antirevolution and antisocialist imperialist and reactionary forces have never desisted from obstructing genuine development objectives, the people must engage in another struggle front to thwart such moves.

Having realized that the WPE leadership constitutes the fruit of their bitter struggle, the Ethiopian people know for certain that they will be able to achieve their objectives by developing their political culture. Thus, in addition to defending the trust of their fathers, they are engaged in the historic process of building a new social system. To assure the success of their efforts and to achieve their next objective, they have no alternative to erecting the new political system.

Under the resolution we adopted from [word indistinct] to 19 [as heard] we, the working people of Ethiopia, have endorsed this Constitution, which embodies our full political power: By which we determine our own destiny and guarantee our country's unity and the equality of its nationalities; by which basic rights and obligations are protected; by which a firm foundation for socialism is laid; which will enable us to make the necessary contribution towards world peace, justice, democracy, and social development; by which the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] will be established and administered; and which will be the supreme law of the land. [musical interlude follows].

Part One: Social System

Chapter I: The Political System

Article 1

Sub-Article I: The PDRE is a working people's state based on worker-peasant cooperation and the participation of intellectuals, the revolutionary army, craftsmen,nd other democratic social groupings.

Sub-Article II: The PDRE is a sovereign state whose territorial, maritime, and air space and those of its islands are integral and inviolable.

Sub-Article III: The PDRE will consummate the national democratic revolution and lay the foundation for the building of socialism.

Article 2
Sub-Article I: The PDRE is a state in which all nationalities willcoexist in equality.

Sub-Article II: The PDRE will uphold the equality of the nationalities, fight chauvinism, and narrow nationalism and promote the unity of all workers of all nationalities.

Sub-Article III: the PDRE will devote particular attention to underprivileged nationalities by systematically rebalancing their economic development to ensure their common progress.

Sub-Article IV: The PDRE will implement local government.

Sub-Article V: The PDRE will ensure the equality and development of the respect for the languages of the nationalities.

Article 3
Sub-Article I: In the PDRE power will belong to the working people.

Sub-Article II: The working people will exercise their power through national and regional assemblies which they will be constituted by election; the powers of other state bodies will emanate from those governmental power bodies.

Sub-Article III: The working people will also exercise their powerthrough public referendom.

Article 4
Sub-Article I: In the PDRE, the organization and operation of state bodies are based on the guidelines of democratic centralism.

Sub-Article II: Governmental bodies exercising authority, from lowto high levels, will be elected. These executive bodies will exercise central leadership and implement local wishes. Resolutions of higher bodies must be implemented by lower bodies. The power bodies are answerable to higher bodies.

Article 5
Officials and every individual of state bodies, mass organizations, and other associations will abide by socialist rules.

Article 6
Sub-Article I: The WPE, which is guided by Marxism-Leninism, is a vanguard political party which serves the working people and defends their interests.

Sub-Article II: The WPE will be the formulator of the country's development process and the leading force of the state and in society.

Sub-Article III: All party bodies will abide by the PDRE Constitution.

Article 7
Mass organizations are forums through which the people will participate in the political, economic, social, and cultural life of the country. They will participate in state policymaking and implementation.

Article 8
The progressive development of Ethiopia's political system aims at accelerating the establishment of a foundation on which the socialist system is to be built: by enhancing the participation of the working masses in state and important social affairs, improving the organization and mode of work of state organs, strengthening control by the working people, promoting the role of mass organizations, and strengthening the legal foundations for the work of the state and the people.

Chapter II: The Economic System
Article 9
Sub-Article I: The state will promote the development of the working people's livelihood and their culture, which are the basic objectives to economic construction.

Sub-Article II: The state will free the country from economic backwardness by accelerating the growth of forces of production through the use of science and technology and by expanding and strengthening socialist production relations step by step.

Sub-Article III: The state will build a national economy whose internal interdependence and correlation is strong. It will also bond strongly existing economic relations between rural and urban areas and between the border lands and hinterland.

Article 10
Sub-Article I: The state will ensure the preservation of nature's balance. It will ensure that natural resources, in particular soil, water, forests, and wildlife are looked after and developed for the benefit of the working people.

Sub-Article II: In order to create a situation that is conducive to development, the state will make sure that the settlement of people is related to the distribution of natural resources.

Sub-Article III: In order to free the rural people from a backwardstyle of life and to elevate them to a better social life, the state will encourage people who live scattered and far apart, to come together.

Article 11
The state will direct the country's economic and social activities through a central plan.

Article 12
In the PDRE, ownership of production services will be socialist. That is ownership by the state and cooperative producers associations, private ownership, and other forms of ownership that will be defined by law.

Article 13
The state will play a vanguard role in the economy by consolidating ownership of key production, distribution, and service rendering organizations. Natural resources, in particular land, mineral wealth, water, and forests are state property. The development and exploitation of natural resources will be defined by law.

Article 14
The state will give the necessary support and encouragement to

enhance the growth of the ownership role by cooperative producers associations.

Article 15
Private ownership will be directed by state policy and will be made to engage in activities that will contribute to the national economy.

Article 16
The right to transfer private ownership, according to law, is preserved.

Article 17
When the state finds it essential, in the public interest, it can, following legal routes, buy or use any property, or nationalize it by paying compensation.

Article 18
Sub-Article I: Work is a respected source of social wealth and well being. The social status of every person is decided by his work.

Sub-Article II: The State will gradually implement the maxim: from each according to his ability to each according to his work.

Sub-Article III: The State will ensure that working ability, creativity, and love of work in society are developed.

Chapter III: Social and Cultural Policy
Article 19
The state will ensure the expansion of educational and other facilities for the growth of knowledge in order to build a new culture and to lay socialist foundations by developing the mental and physical growth of citizens and their working ability.

Article 20
Sub-Article I: As the family is the nucleus of the society, state and society will nurture it by providing it with various social services and other forms of support.

Sub-Article II: The state and society will take special care of children so that they grow up to be patriotic citizens who stand for socialism, whose outlook is scientific, and whose ethical, mental, and physical growth is thereby strengthened.

Article 21
In order to improve the livelihood of the people, the state and society will gradually diversify health, pension, and insurance services along with other forms of social security.

Article 22
The state and society will take special care of the families of those veterans who were hurt or whose lives were sacrificed in defence of Ethiopia's inviolability and territorial integrity.

Article 23
The state will ensure that cultural and historical artifacts are preserved, that dangerous habits are eradicated, that socialist ethics prevail among the working people, and that a proletarian culture is gradually implemented.

Chapter IV: Defense of the Country; Guarding the People and Revolution
Article 24
Sub-Article I: The PDRE will defend its inviolability and safeguard its revolution.

Sub-Article II: It is the historical responsibility of all the working people to defend their country's integrity and revolution.

Article 25
The PDRE will have a strong defense force.

Article 26
The defense force of the PDRE will be a force of the working people that supports and struggles for national unity, the supremacy of the working people, peace, and socialism.

Article 27
Sub-Article I: The PDRE will strengthen the country's ability to defend itself.

Sub-Article II: The PDRE will foster soldierly dedication and the spirit of revolutionary heroism in the working people. When it is necessary to defend the country and safeguard the people and revolution the PDRE will mobilize the entire working people.

Sub-Article III: The PDRE Will enhance the growth of the spirit of soldierly dedication among the youth. It will also implement national military service.

Sub-article IV: The PDRE will organize a civil defense to combat natural and manmade disasters.

Chapter V: Foreign Policy
Article 28
The PDRE's foreign policy is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, peaceful coexistence, and nonalignment.

Article 29
Sub-Article I: The PDRE, while gaurding the country's interests, will develop relations and cooperation with all countries based on equality and mutual benefit. It respects the right of countries to exist in an economic and social system of their own choice.

Sub-Article II: The PDRE will develop comprehensive relations and cooperation with socialist countries. It will strengthen its relations with international working class movements, revolutionary democratic forces, national independence movements, and other democratic and peace-loving forces.

Sub-Article III: The PDRE will struggle wholeheartedly against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and other forms of oppression and exploitation.

Article 30
Based on the principles of the inviolability of the independence and territorial integrity of countries, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and the need to resolve misunderstandings in a peaceful manner based on the principles of nonalignment, the PDRE will strive to strengthen mutual support between peoples, enhance the growth of common development,

and strengthen relations with neighboring countries based on good-neighborliness.

Article 31
The PDRE will actively participate in international and continental organizations that stand for the well-being and development of mankind and peace. [musical interlude follows]

Part Two: Citizenship, Freedoms, Right and Obligations
Chapter VI: Citizenship
Article 32
Sub-Article I: Any person who has one or two Ethiopian parents has Ethiopian citizenship.

Sub-Article II: Detailed issues regarding citizenship will be defined by law.

Sub-Article III: The situation and system under which foreign nationals and individuals without citizenship will be granted Ethiopian citizenship will be defined by law.

Article 33
Sub-Article I: The state will safeguard the rights and interests of Ethiopians living outside Ethiopian territory.

Sub-Article II: The state will not hand over an Ethiopian to another government.

Article 34
The PDRE will give sanctuary to foreign nationals who are victimized because of their struggle for national independence or against racism, or for peace and democracy.

Article 35
Sub-Article I: Foreign nationals and individuals without citizenship who are present within the territory of the PDRE have freedoms, rights, and obligations assured by law.

Sub-Article II: The state will not hand over a foreign national or an individual without citizenship to another state unless it is in accordance with international agreements.

Chapter VII: The Basic Freedoms, Rights, and Obligations of Citizens
Article 36
Sub-Article I: Ethiopians are equal before the law irrespective of differences of nationality, sex, religion, type of work, or social or other conditions.

Sub-Article II: Equality among Ethiopians will be assured through equal participation in all the political, economic, social,and cultural sectors.

Article 37
Sub-Article I: In the PDRE women have equal rights with men.

Sub-Article II: So that women can participate equally with men in the political, economic, social, and cultural sectors, the state will provide special support, in particular in education, training, and employment.

Sub-Article III: The state will ensure that relevant measures are gradually taken to provide health care for women during pregnancy and parturition to ensure that they work in suitable conditions and are given sufficient time to rest.

Article 38
Sub-Article I: Marriage is based on consent between one man and one woman who have come of age. Bigamy is forbidden. Husband and wife have equal rights in their family relations. Marriage will be accorded state protection.

Sub-Article II: Children will have equal rights whether they are born in or out or wedlock. **Article 39**
Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the right to work.

Sub-Article II: Based on the growth of the national economy, the state will ensure that employment opportunities are gradually created and that working conditions are improved.

Article 40
Sub-Article I: The workers' right to rest is preserved.

Sub-Article II: The state will define working hours and resting times. It will also gradually ensure that social services beneficial to the leisure of the worker are diversified.

Article 41
Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the right to free education.

Sub-Article II: The state will gradually implement compulsory education for all children of school age. It will expand schools and training institutes of various types and standards.

Article 42
Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the right to carry out scientific, technological, and artistic research and creative work.

Sub-Article II: The state will encourage research and creative work by its citizens. It will give special support to research and to creative work which accelerates the improvement of the living standards of the working people and the construction of socialism.

Article 43
Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the right to health care.

Sub-Article II: The state will gradually expand health institutions and provide health services.

Article 44
Sub-Article I: The inviolability of Ethiopia's [word indistinct] is guaranteed.

Sub-Article II: The inviolability of an Ethiopian's domicile is guaranteed. Unless stated by law no one has the right to enter another person's domicile without the owner's permission.

Article 45
Sub-Article I: Unless caught red handed, or by the order of the attorney general or by court decision or unless stated by law, no person will held in custody.

Sub-Article II: A person in custody must appear in court within 48 hours. However, this time does not include the time required to reach the nearest court.

Article 46
Sub-Article I: Any person accused of a crime shall not be considered guilty without judgement from a court.

Sub-Article II: Except in defense of the accused, criminal law cannot be retroactive.

Sub-Article III: Any accused person has the right to defend himself or to hire a lawyer. If it is proved that a person accused of serious crime cannot hire a lawyer, the state will provide him with one. [word indistinct] shall be decided by law.

Sub-Article IV: Any person has the obligation to be a witness except against himself or unless stated by the law. However, he will not be obliged to give evidence by force or under pressure. Evidence acquired by force or pressure is invalid.

Article 47
Sub-Article I: Freedom of conscience and worship is guaranteed for Ethiopians.

Sub-Article II: The exercise of freedom of worship should not affect the well-being of the country and revolution or contravene the morality or rights of other citizens.

Sub-Article III: State and religion are separate. The legal status of religious organizations shall be decided by law.

Article 48
Sub-Article I: Rights of expression, writing, assembly, peaceful demonstration, and organization into associations are guaranteed for Ethiopians.

Sub-Article II: The state will provide moral and material support for the implementation of these rights.

Article 49
Sub-Article I: Right of movement is guaranteed for Ethiopians.

Sub-Article II: Any Ethiopian has the right of changing his domicile in the PDRE.

Article 50
Privacy of communications is guaranteed for Ethiopians.

Article 51
Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the right to elect and to be elected.

Sub-Article II: Unless suffering from mental disturbance or deprived of electoral or eligibility rights by the law, any Ethiopian has the right to elect members to state bodies at the age of 18 and to be elected as a member at the age of 21 without discrimination due to nationality, sex, religion, type of work, or social or other conditions. The details shall be decided by law.

Article 52
Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the right to voice their opinions and forward criticism supported by evidence on the operations of state or mass organizations.

Sub-Article II: The relevant officials and institutions must examine the opinions and criticism, supply answers, and take the necessary action. It is illegal to take action against a citizen who has voiced his opinion or made a criticism.

Article 53
Ethiopians have the right to petition against state bodies, mass organizations, and their officials. The petition must be examined and answered.

Article 54
Sub-Article I: The defense of the well-being of the motherland, the revolution, and the victories of the working people and its honor are the important tasks and obligations of every Ethiopian.

Sub-Article II: Treason is a very serious crime against the people and carries severe punishment.

Sub-Article III: National military service is the right and obligation of every Ethiopian. Its implementation shall be decided on by law.

Article 55
Cognizant that work is the basis for the social existence of mankind and that the worker should benefit from his labors, it is the obligation of Ethiopians to fulfill their responsibilities and work discipline and increase production by protecting property.

Article 56
Sub-Article I: Ethiopians have the obligation to protect and care for socialist property.

Sub-Article II: Ethiopians have the obligation to conserve nature and natural resources, in particular in respect of afforestation and the conservation of soil and water resources.

Article 57
Ethiopians have the obligation to support the upholding of the principle of the equality of sexes and type of employment and to foster close relations, respect, and mutual endeavors for the construction of the socialist system between working people of all nationalities.

Article 58
It is the obligation of every Ethiopian to abide by the Constitution and the laws of the PDRE and to protect the honor and glory of being an Ethiopian.

Article 59
A citizen's exercise of his or her freedom and rights and fulfillment of obligations shall be decided by law. Legal restrictions on a citizen's exercise of his or her freedoms and rights are only to protect the interests of the state and society and the freedom and rights of other individuals. [musical interlude follows]

Part Three: State Structure and Functions

Chapter VIII: Form of the State

Article 60
The PDRE is a unitary state consisting of administrative regions and autonomous regions.

Article 61
Sub-Article I: Administrative regions are administrative units of the hierarchy from the highest to the lowest.

Sub-Article II: The boundaries, levels, and jurisdiction of administrative regions shall be decided by the law.

Article 62
Sub-Article I: The autonomous regions shall have various administrative units according to need.

Sub-Article II: The boundaries, levels, and jurisdiction of autonomous regions shall be decided by the law.

Chapter IX: National Assembly
Article 63
The National Assembly is the highest state body in the PDRE.

Article 64
The PDRE National Assembly has the power to decide on all state affairs. This being the case, the National Assembly shall have the following powers and duties:

Sub-Article I: For the PDRE:
A. It shall issue the Constitution and decrees and revise and control their implementation.
B. Decide on domestic and foreign policy.
C. Decide on defense and security policy.
D. Decide on states of war and peace.
E. Approve long and short term social and economic plans.
F. Approve the annual budget.
G. Decide on monetary and fiscal policy.

Sub-Article II: Administrative regions and autonomous regions:
A. The National Assembly shall set them up, decide on their boundaries, levels, and jurisdiction.
B. Issue decrees by which they will be governed.
C. Decide on their sources of income.

Sub-Article III: It shall establish:
A. The PDRE State Council.
B. The Council of Ministers, ministeries, commissions, and authorities.
C. The Supreme Court.
D. The Attorney General's office.
E. The National Workers' Control Committee.
F. The Office of the Chief Auditor.

Sub-Article IV: It shall elect:
A. The PDRE president.
B. The vice president.
C. Vice presidents, secretary, and members of the State Council.
D. The prime minister, deputy prime ministers, and other members of the Council of Ministers when they are presented to it in line with Article 87, Sub-Article I (B).
E. The Supreme Court president, vice presidents, and judges, attorney general, chairman of the national Workers' Control Committee, and chief auditor.

Sub-Article V: When it finds it necessary it shall hold a public referendum on very important issues in the country.

Sub-Article VI: It shall ensure the validity of the election results of its members.

Article 65
Candidate members for the National Assembly shall be proposed by WPE bodies, mass organizations, army units, and other legal bodies.

Article 66
Sub-Article I: The election of members to the National Assembly shall be on the basis of the population, including every citizen, directly and in secret.

Sub-Article II: Nationalites will be assured representation in the National Assembly through the elections.

Article 67
The electorate is entitled to annul the mandate of an elected MP.

Article 68
The National Assembly will convene its regular session once a year. Emergency sessions will be called either by the State Council or at the decision of the president of the Republic or by one-third of its members.

Article 69
Sub-Article I: The term of the National Assembly will be 5 years.

Sub-Article II: General elections for new members will be held 2 months before the end of the previous term. At the end of the term of office of the previous assembly, the State Council will call the new assembly.

Sub-Article III: The first task of the new National Assembly will be to elect the members of the state bodies in accordance with Article 64, Sub-Article IV of this Constitution.

Sub-Article IV: The incumbent State Council and president will hold their offices until the new National Assembly convenes its session and elects the State Council and the Republic's president.

Article 70
The National Assembly can extend its term of office at times of war or other emergency until the situation has been resolved.

Article 71
The National Assembly will form such permanent and temporary commissions as may be essential for its functions.

Article 72
The State Council, the president of the Republic, commissions of the Assembly, members of the Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court, the Attorney General mass organizations through their nationwide organs, and the assemblies of higher administrative regions and autonomous regions are empowered to legislate.

Article 73
Sub-Article I: A quorum is deemed to have been attained by the presence of two-thirds of the members of the National Assembly.

Sub-Article II: Any decree or resolution will be deemed adopted upon receiving the support of over half of the votes of the members present subject to the provisions of Article 120 of this Constitution.

Article 74
National Assembly sessions will be open unless the assembly resolves to convene in closed session.

Article 75
Members of the Assembly are fully mandated representatives of the working people.

Article 76
Sub-Article I: Unless caught in the act of committing a grave cirme, no MP can be placed under restriction or charged with any crime without the consent of the Assembly or if the Assembly is in recess without the consent of the State Council.

Sub-Article II: No MP can be called upon to account or be condemned for any view he expresses in the Assembly or at meetings held by MPs.

Article 77
Sub-Article I: MP's will follow up the implementation of laws and decisions issued by state bodies.

Sub-Article II: MP's are empowered to address questions to state bodies and to public and other organizations, which are obligated to provide appropriate replies.

Article 78
MP's will retain their regular employment posts. The procedures facilitating MP's to carry out their parliamentary duties will be determined by law.

Article 79
Sub-Article I: Every MP has the duty to clarify rules and decisions issued by the National Assembly, to accept suggestions from the electorate, and to properly reply to questions directed to him.

Sub-Article II: Every MP will promptly report to the electorate on his activities.

Article 80
Every MP will take the following oath of allegiance: I swear to uphold the independence and unity of the PDRE, be loyal to socialism, give priority to the needs and interests of the working people, and to support and implement this Constitution and other laws.

Article 81
Such articles of this Constitution governing the workings of the National Assembly and the nomination, election, representation, special rights, duties, and annulment of the mandate of its members will apply commensurate with due relevance to assemblies established at all levels and elected people's representatives.

Chapter 10: The State Council
Article 82
Sub-Article I: The State Council will be a state body to be established in accordance with Article 64, Sub-Article III-A, of this Constitution to function as a permanent organ of the National Assembly.

Sub-Article II: The State Council will be comprised of a president, vice presidents, secretary and members.

Sub-Article III: The president of the PDRE will be the president of the State Council.

Sub-Article IV: The vice president of the PDRE will be the vice President of the State Council.

Article 83
The State Council will assume the following powers and duties:

Sub-Article I:
A. Ensuring the implementation of the Constitution and other laws.
B. Translating the Constitution and other laws.
C. Abrogating such regulations and directives as issued by state bodies answerable to the assembly which are in contradiction of laws issued by the National Assembly, the State Council, and the president of the Republic.
D. Ratifying and nullifying international agreements.
E. Issuing pardons.
F. Granting citizenship.
G. Granting political asylum.
H. Issuing medals, shields and awards.

Sub-Article II:
A. Announcing election dates for the National Assembly and regional assemblies.
B. Summoning the National Assembly to convene ordinary and extraordinary sessions.
C. Coordinating the work of the National Assembly's permanent and temporary commissions.
D. Establishing a defense council.
E. Ensuring that the Council of Ministers Council, Supreme Court, attorney general, National Control Committee, and auditor general discharge their responsibilities.
F. Performing other functions at the direction of the National Assembly.
G. Submitting reports to the National Assembly on the progress of work being done.

Sub-Article III: Enacting statutes when laws are required to govern the implementation of the powers vested in the State Council under Sub-Articles I and II of this article.

Article 84
Sub-Article I: Notwithstanding the fact that Article 120 will continue to apply at such times as the National Assembly is in recess, the State Council will nevertheless be empowered to issue special regulations when it so deems necessary.

Sub-Article II: At such times as the National Assembly is in recess, the State Council is empowered when it is unavoidable to decree a state of emergency, war, or peace.

Sub-Article III: Special statues enacted under Sub-Articles I and II of this article must be submitted for ratification by the subsequent National Assembly session.

Chapter XI: The President of the Republic
Article 85
Sub-Article I: The president of the Republic will be elected by the National Assembly in accordance with Article 64, Sub-Article IV, A, of this Constitution and will be answerable to the National Assembly.

Sub-Article II: The term of office of the president of the PDRE will equate with the term in office of the National Assembly.

Article 86
The president of the PDRE:

Sub-Article I: Will be the head of state.

Sub-Article II: Will represent the Republic at home and abroad.

Sub-Article III: Will be commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Article 87
The president of the PDRE will have the following powers and duties under this Constitution and other laws.

Sub-Article I:
A. He will supervise the practical implementation of the country's internal and foreign policy.
B. He will nominate the prime minister and through the prime minister the deputy prime minister and the other members of the Council of Ministers whom he will present to the National Assembly for election.
C. He will ensure that the Council of Ministers discharges its responsibilities and when necessary he will chair the Council.
D. He will present the National Assembly for election the president of the Supreme Court, deputy presidents, judges, attorney general, chairman of the National Workers Control Committee, and chief auditor.
E. He will ensure that the Supreme Court, office of the attorney general, offices of the National Workers Committee, and the chief auditor discharge their responsibilities.

Sub-Article II:
A. He will sign international agreements.
B. He will establish diplomatic relations and appoint diplomatic envoys.
C. He will receive foreign diplomatic credentials and give leave of office.

Sub-Article III:
A. He will appoint members of and chair the Defense Council.
B. He will award senior state, civil, and military ranks.
C. He will announce the appointment of senior state officials.
D. He will grant amnesty.

Sub-Article IV
The president of the Republic will in the exercise of the powers and performance of the duties vested in him as specified in this article issue presidential decrees when necessary.

Article 88
Sub-Article I: If an emergency arises while the National Assembly is in recess, the PDRE president will be empowered to:
A. Appoint or dismiss the prime minister and through him the deputy prime ministers and the other members of the council.
B. Appoint or dismiss the president of the Supreme Court, deputy presidents, judges, attorney general, chairman of the National Workers' Control Committee, and chief auditor.

Sub-Article II: The actions specified in this article, Sub-Article I, will be covered by special presidential decree and submitted for ratification to the next session of the National Assembly.

Article 89
The PDRE president, prior to taking up office, will take the following oath of allegiance at the National Assembly:

In accepting this historic responsibility before this assembly and the Ethiopian people, I swear unswervingly to protect the supremacy, independence, and unity of Ethiopia for the building of socialism and the security, interests, and needs of the working people, to work honestly and tirelessly to assure the equality of the nationalities, to observe this Constitution and the country's other laws, and to serve ever honestly to advance the dignity, progress, and prosperity of Ethiopia.

Chapter 12: The Council of Ministers
Article 90
Sub-Article I: The Council of Ministers is the highest executive and administrative body of the PDRE.

Sub-Article II: The Council of Ministers will comprise the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, ministers, commissioners,and other members to be determined by law.

Article 91
Sub-Article I: The members of the Council of Ministers will be elected by the National Assembly in accordance with Article 64, Sub-Article IV, D, and Article 87, Sub-Article I, B.

Sub-Article II: The term of office of the Council of Ministers will equate with that of the National Assembly. The Council will remain in office until a new Council of Ministers is elected.

Sub-Article III: The Council of Ministers will be answerable to the National Assembly. When the assembly is in recess it will be answerable to the State Council and president of the Republic.

Article 92
The Council of Ministers, the prime minister, deputy prime ministers and other members to be determined by law will have a permanent committee.

Article 93
The Council of Ministers will have the following powers and duties.

Sub-Article I: It will supervise the implementation of laws and decisions issued by the State Council and the president of the Republic and it will issue rules and directives.

Sub-Article II: It will direct and coordinate the work of ministers, commissions, and other state administrative bodies directly answerable to the Council of Ministers.

Sub-Article III: It will supervise the work of the executive committees of the administrative and autonomous regions.

Sub-Article IV: It will cancel and, where necessary, issue directives to rectify decisions made by the bodies mentioned in this article under Sub-Articles II and III if these are found to contradict the law.

Sub-Article V: It will formulate, submit for ratification to the National Assembly, and supervise the implementation of social and economic development plans.

Sub-Article VI: It will prepare, submit to the National Assembly for ratification, and supervise the implementation of annual budgets.

Sub-Article VII: It will advise the president of the Republic on the Republic's foreign relations.

Sub-Article VIII: It will prepare for and direct state mediation activities.

Sub-Article IX: It will take legal action necessary to protect the interests of the country, the security of the people, and the rights of the citizens.

Sub-Article X: It will ensure observance of laws and regulations.

Sub-Article XI: It will carry out other functions handed down to it by the National Assembly, the State Council, and the president of the Republic.

Sub-Article XII: It will periodically submit reports to the National Assembly or to the State Council and the Republic's president when the assembly is in recess.

Article 94
The prime minister will have the following poowers and duties.

Sub-Article I: He will chair the Council of Ministers.

Sub-Article II: He will represent and directly coordinate the work of the Council of Ministers.

Sub-Article III: He will supervise the implementation of the rules and decisions issued by the Council of Ministers.

Sub-Article IV: He will present for election the deputy prime ministers and other members of the Council of Ministers to the president of the Republic in accordance with Article 87, Sub-Article I, B, of this Constitution.

Sub-Article V: He will carry out other functions handed down to him by the State Council and the president of the republic.

Article 95
Members of the Council of Ministers shall be collectively and individually responsible for their collective and individual actions.

Chapter XIII: Power and Administration Bodies in Administrative and Autonomous Regions
Article 96
The supreme body of state power in administrative and autonomous regions will be the Regional Assembly.

Article 97
Sub-Article I: The term of office of regional assemblies will be determined by law.

Sub-Article II: The periods during which assemblies convene in session will be determined by law.

Article 98
The assembly of the administrative and autonomous region will comprehend the following powers and duties:

Sub-Article I: It will supervise the implementation of state laws, resolutions, and directives.

Sub-Article II: It will coordinate and supervise the work of and issue directives to lower assemblies.

Sub-Article III: It will prepare, submit for ratification to the National Assembly, and supervise the implementation of the regional social, and economic plans and the budget.

Sub-Article IV: It will issue directives on work being done in the area within its jurisdiction.

Sub-Article V: It will appoint regional judges.

Sub-Article VI: It will form from its members and supervise the work of a permanent Executive Committee.

Sub-Article VII: It will establish permanent and temporary commissions.

Sub-Article VIII: It will submit to the next highest assembly reports on the progress of work being done.

Article 99
The Executive Committee of the administrative and autonomous regional assembly will:

Sub-Article I: Take all necessary steps to supervise the implementation of the laws, resolutions, and directives issued by higher bodies.

Sub-Article II: Follow up the work being implemented by higher state organs within the region.

Sub-Article III: Direct, coordinate, and supervise the work of the executive committees of lower assemblies.

Sub-Article IV: Direct, coordinate, and supervise the work of administrative, economic, social, and cultural organizations within the region's jurisdiction.

Sub-Article V: Draft and implement following ratification plans for the region's social and economic development and the budget.

Sub-Article VI: Carry out other tasks at the direction of higher bodies.

Sub-Article VII: Periodically submit progress reports to the regional assembly and the higher executive body.

Article 100
Notwithstanding Article 98 of this Constitution the special powers and duties of the autonomous regional assemblies will be defined by the National Assembly.

Chapter XIV: Justice
Article 101
Sub-Article I: The power of administering justice in the PDRE will be restricted to one Supreme Court, the courts of the administrative and autonomous regions, and other courts established by law.

Sub-Article II: The courts of the PDRE will protect the rights, interests, and freedoms of governmental and mass organizations, other associations, and individuals according to the law.

Article 102
Sub-Article I: Whereas judges of the Supreme Court will be appointed by the National Assembly, those of other courts will be appointed by their respective assemblies.

Sub-Article II: The judge's term of office will equate to that of the asembly appointing him.

Sub-Article III: The assembly is empowered to dismiss a judge it has appointed.

Sub-Article IV: The nomination, election, and administration of judges will be determined by law.

Article 103
Sub-Article I: The supreme judicial body in the PDRE will be the Supreme Court.

Sub-Article II: The supreme court will be empowered to oversee jurisdiction of all the country's courts.

Article 104
Associate judges to be chosen from the people will work as judges in courts under circumstances to be determined by law.

Article 105
Judges and associate judges will carry out their duties with full freedom without direction from any authority but the law.

Article 106
In the performance of their duties the courts shall provide translation services to anyone unable understand the language of the proceedings.

Article 107
Every case will be heard in public unless the law determines it be held in camera.

Article 108
The courts will periodically submit reports of their activities to the assemblies which appointed them.

Chapter XV: Office of the Public Prosecutor.
Article 109.
Sub-Article I: The Office of the Public Prosecutor will be empowered to ensure the uniform application of the law and its observance by state bodies, public organizations, other associations, their officials, and every individual.

Sub-Article II: The Office of the Public Prosecutor will be directed by the attorney general.

Article 110.
Sub-Article I: The attorney general will be elected by and answerable to the National Assembly and at such times as the assembly is in recess to the State Council and the president of the Republic.

Sub-Article II: The term of office of the attorney general will equate with that of the National Assembly.

Article 111
Public prosecutors at all levels will be appointed by and answerable to the attorney general.

Article 112
Public prosecutors will be directed in the performance of their duties by the attorney general alone and not by regional state bodies.

Article 113
The organization, operations, and administration of the Office of the Public Prosecutor will be determined by law. [musical interlude follows]

Part Four: General Statues
Chapter XVI: Flag, Emblem, Anthem, Language and Capital
Article 114
The flag of the PDRE will be rectangular, green at the top, yellow in the middle, and red at the bottom, its particulars to be determined by law.

Article 115
The emblem of the PDRE will be determined by law.

Article 116
The PDRE will have a national anthem, its particulars to be determined by law.

Article 117
Notwithstanding Article 2, Sub-Article V, the official state language of the PDRE will be Amharic.

Article 118
The capital of the PDRE will be Addis Ababa.
Chapter XVII: Legal Powers and Amendment of the Constitution
Article 119
The Constitution of the PDRE will be the supreme law of the land. All laws and resolutions contradicting the Constitution will be null and void.

Article 120
The Constitution of the PDRE can only be amended by a resolution adopted by the National Assembly with a majority of three-quarters of its votes.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Receives Visitors at Riyadh Hospital

EA101544 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] This morning SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre received the Italian ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, who paid a courtesy call on him in the general ward of the hospital where he is undergoing treatment.

Challe Siad briefed the Italian envoy on his condition which, he said is very good, and at the same time asked the envoy to deliver his greetings and a message of thanks to the Italian president, prime minister, and the people of Italy for their earlier message of congratulations on his escape from his accident.

This morning SDR President Challe Siad Barre also received at the general ward of the hospital in Riyadh where he is receiving treatment, reporters from the Saudi papers *AL-JAZIRA* and *AL-RIYAD*. The president told the reporters that he is in excellent condition.

Last night, Challe received the deputy chairman of the Riyadh region of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Amir Saddam ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Challe Siad received greetings and a congratulatory message from the king of Saudi Arabia. Present on these occasions were: SDAR Foreign Minister Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, SDR Deputy Minister of Health Dr Mohamed Shaykh ali Munasab, and SDR ambassador in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Challe 'Abdallah Hajj 'Abd al-Rahman.

Former Military Attache Requests Asylum in Norway

WAIII424 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 3 Jun 96 p 4

[Article by Dag Pedersen]

[Excerpts] A former Somalian colonel and military attache -- together with his family -- is among a total of 20 foreigners who over the last few days has asked for asylum at the Asker and Baerum Police Department after landing at Fornebu [airport near Oslo]. The high-positioned ex-officer came together with his wife and four children. It is not clear yet on what grounds the 46-year old Somalian will make his appeal for asylum, but according to reports received by *AFTENPOSTEN*, he has arrived from Libya, which was his first destination, then coming to Fornebu via Switzerland. The former colonel supposedly was given military training in Moscow, and he has also served as Somalia's defense attache in Iraq.

TANZANIA

Defense Chief Calls For Inter-African Training

EA102018 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: General David Musuguri, chief of the Tanzanian Defense Forces, has proposed the resumption of joint training sessions for the armed forces in East and Central Africa to enhance brotherhood and to consolidate defense between these countries. Military training of this kind used to be undertaken during the colonial period. Gen Musuguri said this today when a delegation from the staff college of the Kenyan Armed Forces met with him at his office.

He called on the armed forces in both Kenya and Tanzania to maintain and promote existing cooperation for the mutual benefit of the people of the two countries. The Kenyan delegation, which is in the country for a 1-week training session, is expected to visit various parts of the country and to inspect development projects. At the end of its visit the delegation will hold a meeting with Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and national service, before departing for home.

Nigeria's Akinyemi Cited on Tour of Frontline States

AB091635 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Nigeria has expressed optimism that more countries would support the imposition of economic sanctions against racist South Africa at the forthcoming Paris conference on the apartheid (?enclave). The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, who is also the chairman of the OAU Liberation Committee, told a news conference in Dar es Salaam that the Paris conference would also make positive contributions to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

He said the aim of the recent South African raids on three Frontline States which was to frighten Africans had failed, since they had made freedom fighters more determined. Prof Akinyemi said that the Frontline countries should be congratulated for the sacrifices they made daily toward liberating South Africa. He charged African states to continue to contribute to the liberation struggle, adding that a united front was important for the struggle.

The minister, who had visited Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana during his current tour of the Frontline States, would hold talks with the Tanzanian prime minister, Joseph Warioba, and the executive secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee,

Hashim Mbita.

UGANDA

OAU Secretary General Assures Solidarity With NRM

EA102007 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The secretary general of the OAU, Dr Ide Oumarou, who is in Uganda on a 3-day official visit, has expressed the organization's solidarity with work being done by the National Resistance Movement [NRM] Government in Uganda. Dr Ide Oumarou expressed this when he was meeting the prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka, in his office in Kampala.

He assured the prime minister of the OAU Secretariat's readiness to work hand in hand with the Uganda Government to consolidate what has already been achieved. Commending the existing cohesion within the NRM Government, Dr Oumarou assured the people of Uganda that the OAU would do whatever is possible to disseminate a true picture of what is happening in Uganda, especially in the field of human rights.

The prime minister told the secretary general that it was no use for African governments to condemn South Africa when at home there is total destruction of life and property as was seen in the Luwero triangle in the past 5 years. Dr Kisekka further stated that unless the educated in Africa come to the forefront to manage their societies, very little will be achieved in the continent.

CHAD

AFP: Habre Cited on Contacts With Codos

AB092212 Paris AFP in French 1857 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 9 Jun (AFP) — The Codos, the last guerrilla groups in southern Chad, may join Ndjamena [President Habre's government] "soon", President Hissein Habre said today in an interview on Chad Radio.

The process of winning over the Codos, especially the Hope Commandos, which are still operating in the Logone Occidentale Province, "will soon end very happily in favor of Chad except if the unexpected happens," Mr Habre stated.

The Chadian president, who admitted implicitly that he had contacts with the leaders of this group, stated that his discussions with the guerrilla group "have now reached advanced stages."

According to Chad Radio, President Habre yesterday in Moundou (southern Chad) met with Colonel Alphonse Guerina Kotiga, a former leader of the Red Commandos which joined Ndjamena following agreements signed in Libreville.

It will be recalled that after this, Col Kotiga was asked to get into contact with 2d Lieutenant Laobe's "Hope" commandos.

President Habre also stated that in order "to make the Libyans leave northern Chad," it is necessary to envisage military action "without excluding the political and diplomatic aspect" of the issue. He expressed the doubt that the French troops of the "Epervier" operation may engage in an operation aimed at recapturing northern Chad. "I do not think that 'Epervier' is ready to follow us to the north for the time being. This may possibly change," the Chadian president, however, said on this topic.

For the head of state, the reconquest of the northern part of the country may "sooner or later" call for "greater sacrifices," since the Libyans have not "come on a promenade in Chad but with specific annexationist ambitions."

ZAIRE

Mobutu Releases Funds for Scholarship Arrears in PRC

AB100710 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0630 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing [no dateline] (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, has decided to give the sum of $55,000 to Zairian students in China for scholarship arrears for 1 year.

Angolan Ambassador Comments on Cooperation, UNITA

AB081225 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0730 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Jun (AZAP) — Miguel Gaspar Neto, ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to Zaire, has spoken about Zairian-Angolan relations, the critical situation created by UNITA in the southern part of his country, and the possibilities of reopening the Benguela railroad, in an interview he recently granted to the daily newspaper *MJUMBE* in the Shaba region. He provided an in-depth analysis of the major concerns of Luanda. To this end, the Angolan ambassador reaffirmed that his country's relations with Zaire are good and that they have continued to be strengthened, citing as evidence the frequent messages exchanged this year between President Mobutu Sese Seko and Jose Eduardo Santos. Concerning the importance of the Angolan community in Zaire, Miguel Gaspar Neto acknowledged that Zaire has for a long time now sheltered nearly 50,000 Angolans residing in the Bas-Zaire, Bandundu, and Shaba regions as well as in Kinshasa. On their eventual return home, the Angolan ambassador to Zaire noted that each of these Angolans is free to return home or to continue to live in Zaire, and that the same applies to Zairians living in Angola.

Speaking on the critical situation caused by UNITA in the southern part of the country, Miguel Gaspar Neto stressed that there is no liberation struggle in Angola, because that country became free and independent in 1975.

But, he pointed out, there is a group of selfish people and traitors who are in the pay of foreign powers, because a nationalist cannot collaborate with South Africa. Thus, Angola has been fighting a just cause, which is the defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Angolan diplomat further said. He stated that UNITA would no longer exist but for the support of South Africa, which is determined to destabilize Angola.

Gaspar Neto stressed that the bases claimed by UNITA, whose elements avoid confronting the FAPLA, do not exist at all. This rebel movement has no revolutionary aim, rather it is a group committed to doing evil.

The Angolan ambassador spoke at length on the need to reopen the Benguela railroad which can contribute to the development of the coutries in the region. He confirmed his country's determination to reopen this railroad in the near future, in the interest not only of Angola, but also of neighboring countries, in particular Zaire and Zambia. The Angolan ambassador recalled that the inactivity of this important railroad is due to the attacks of UNITA, which does not want to see it function. UNITA's aim of attacking the railroad is to penalize the countries that make use of it.

LIBERIA

Further Reportage on Doe Amnesty to Coup Suspects

Johnson-Sirleaf Asked To Resume Seat

AB100721 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, June 9 (AFP) — A top Liberian Government official has appealed to former finance minister and senator-elect Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who was freed last Friday under a general amnesty, to take her seat in the national legislature as a "sign of good faith", state television reported late Sunday.

Montserrado County superintendent Rupel Marshall said this would be "in the spirit of national (?reconciliation) so well manifested" by President Samuel Doe's last Friday general amnesty for all political prisoners held since the November 12 failed coup attempt against him.

Mr Doe had said the "unconditional amnesty" was in the interest of the spirit of "genuine national reconciliation, peace, and love. [Word indistinct] Mr Marshall, in whose constituency Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf won her senatorial seat for the opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP), said that if the nation were to progress, "blame must be dropped and sincerity shown by all."

Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf, an executive member of the LAP, declined to comment when asked last Friday whether she would accept her seat in the legislature.

Reliable sources said she was expected to comment on Mr Marshal's appeal Monday during a joint press conference by the four-party opposition coalition. The opposition parties rejected all seats they claimed were "allotted to them" by the Special Elections Commission which declared Mr Doe winner of the October 7 general elections.

The elections were "blatantly rigged", the opposition parties said. They have since expelled their members who took their seats in the legislature, or accepted [word indistinct] appointments.

BBC Interviews Johnson-Sirleaf

MB101303 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 9 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, one of the leaders of the opposition Liberian Action Party, has had a weekend of liberty after months in detention and a controversial trial on charges of being involved in last November's abortive coup attempt. Her trial was suspended last month, and then, in a surprise move on Friday, Head of State Samuel Doe ordered the release of all the country's political prisoners including Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf. The move came amid considerable international pressure on President Doe over his human rights record. On the line to Monrovia, Julian Marshall asked Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf what her feelings were on being freed.

[Begin recording] [Johnson-Sirleaf] Well, I feel very happy about it, that the ordeal is over. That is about it. I am grateful, first of all to God. I am greateful to all of those who persisted in trying to seek the release and I feel good.

[Marshall] Are you grateful to Head of State Doe?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] We accepted his act of reconciliation.

[Marshall] So, you accept that Head of State Doe released you in a spirit of national reconciliation, peace, love?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] I think that was part of the motivation, but I also think it was a result of actions and pressures that were also present.

[Marshall] What kind of pressures, Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] Well, I think most of supporters made it quite clear that the judicial system was failing, local pressures for the prolonged period that we were imprisoned, first without charge for a long period, subsequently without being tried in the court, and I think the Liberian people showed quite clearly that patience regarding justice was running out. I also think there were friends and supporters internationally who felt, and expressed in their own way, similar feelings. So, I think all of that contributed. There is also perhaps the feeling that it does add to a spirit of reconciliation and so we have accepted it in that manner.

[Marshall] Would you imagine that the United States had played a role in getting you released?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] I believe they played a very important role.

[Marshall] Under what form, do you think, that took?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] Well, I believe the U.S. Congress, to be specific, and certain American institutions — those involved in fighting for justice and for democracy — certainly took favorable positions regarding the release of political prisoners and the Congress, particularly, as you know, it passed nonbinding resolutions regarding the Liberian situation and one of the conditions that they did put up was the freeing of political prisoners — so, nonbinding but nevertheless, I think, the message was quite clear. [end recording]

Opposition Reacts to Amnesty

AB100743 Paris AFP in English 0718 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, June 10 (AFP) — Liberia's coalition of opposition parties said here Monday that the government's release of political prisoners last Friday "is only one of the conditions required for genuine reconciliation" and called on President Samuel Doe to "act quickly on the others."

The opposition politicians told a press conference that these included free and fair elections under the supervision of the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, the Liberia Council of Churches, and the International Press Institute.

They also called for equal air time for political parties, an independent judiciary, and freedom of the press and speech, as well as freedom of movement and thought, as provided under the new Constitution.

In addition, they demanded reparation for property damaged and lives lost during last November's abortive coup against Mr Doe, and for serious discussions be held between the government and the opposition.

Noting that Liberia now officially had a civilian government, [word indistinct] the immediate withdrawal of armed soldiers from [words indistinct].

The fulfillment of these demands would be "indicators of democracy at work," they said, adding that the rigging of last November's general election was the root of "our political confusions."

The coalition blamed the Reagan administration for backing the Doe government and its repression. Such a "carrot and stick approach" had "transformed the democratic process here into a hostage situation in which citizens are constantly being seized as political prisoners only to be exchanged for U.S. military and economic aid."

Former Finance Minster Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, who was freed last Friday, said she would comply with the Liberia Action Party's decision to boycott parliament. The ex-minister is a senator-elect.

The opposition decided to boycott the legislature in protest against irregularities in the October 15 general elections. Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf was freed under a general amnesty for all political prisoners held since the failed coup against Mr Doe last November.

Ministry Says Opposition Not Party

AB101525 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, June 10 (AFP) — Media organizations, and anyone else in Liberia, will be prosecuted if they refer to the country's four-party opposition coalition as a political party, the West African country's Justice Ministry said here on Tuesday in a statement.

The statement warned news media personnel, individuals, or groupsof persons whether Liberian or foreign, that it would be "highly [words indistinct] news media to refer to the grouping as a political party.

Any attempt "to give the impression of a coalition in the light of a legal entity without conformity with the laws, will not be allowed...by any group of persons," the statement said.

"Liberia does not have a parliamentary system of government where a party with a slim majority may align with others to form a coalition government," the statement added.

AFP: Striking Health Workers Return to Work

AB091910 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, June 9 (AFP) — Striking health workers at the John F. Kennedy Medical Center, the country's largest medical institution, returned to work Monday, ending a five-week strike to press demands for salary arrears, transportatin allowances, and improved [word indistinct] conditions.

The mass return to work at the center in the capital followed radio appeals from leaders of the health workers' association urging their colleagues to resume work while they continued their negotiations with Health Ministry authorities.

There were no immediate reports from other parts of the country to indicate whether workers had heeded the union call.

MALI

Soviet Cargo Plane Delivers Drought Aid

AB100759 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahmane Maiga, minister of territorial administration and development of the infrastructure (base), received late yesterday morning a Soviet cargo plane. The plane, an (?AN-24), was presented to the national commission for aid to drought victims, and will be used to transport food items to the arid areas such as the 7th and 8th regions. The inaugural flight of the cargo plane will take off this morning at 0830 for Gao.

NIGERIA

University Body Urges Review of Police Powers

AB091735 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Lagos, June 9 (AFP) — The Senior Staff Association of Ahmadu Bello University in northern Nigeria, where police shot dead at least four people in quelling student protests last month, has called for an urgent review of a pre-independence order empowering police to fire on rioters.

The use of firearms to quell student unrest "criminally equates demonstrations with insurrection and mutiny," the association said in a memorandum submitted at the week-end to a government panel probing the recent shootings. It said rather than use "obsolete" methods adopted during the colonial era, effective channels of communication should be created between students and authorities to forestall crises.

A police officer who led the operation against the students at Ahmadu Bello University, in the northern town of Zaria, told the government panel he ordered his men to shoot when it became apparent that his life and those of his men were threatened by more than 10,000 demonstrating students. The May 23 clash officially killed four people, sparked unrest at other campuses around the country, and resulted in the closure of most Nigerian universities. [Sentence as received]

Another off-shoot of the incident was the arrest of several labor leaders after the government accused members of the Nigerian Labor Congress of subversion. The Congress' headquarters here was still being guarded by the police Monday. Police surrounded the building June 4 to prevent a meeting called to "mourn" and protest the May 23 Zaria killings.

Oil Firm To Build Refinery, Petrochemical Plant
AB091708 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Plans are under way for the construction of a petroleum refinery in Badagri, Lagos State, by an oil company, (Sam Lawrence) Petroleum Limited, at a cost of 1.2 billion naira. The company also intends to build another refinery and a petrochemical plant in Ondo State.

The chief executive of the company, (Sam Akinde) Adidoye, disclosed this in an interview with a Radio Nigeria energy correspondent in Omuahikik, Ondo State.

ANGOLA

Soviet Statement on Raid Against Namibe Reported

MB110753 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Soviet Government issued a statement after the South African attack against the Namibe harbor where two Soviet merchant ships were hit. The statement draws attention to Pretoria's aggressive policy against neighboring Africa states and other members of the international community, which is worsening international tension.

The Soviet Government, after mentioning that two of its ships were damaged and a third belonging to the Cuban navy was sunk, said that South Africa has carried out a terrorist action which can have dangerous consequences. The statement adds that similar actions can not be left unpunished, otherwise it will lead to an escalation of terrorism by the Pretoria regime. The backers of the Pretoria regime, especially the United States, are to blame for Pretoria's attack.

UNITA Communique Says Government Offensive Halted

PA101419 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1231 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Lisbon, 10 Jun (EFE) — UNITA has stated that it has halted the offensive of Angolan Government troops against its positions in the southeastern part of the country, according to a communique made public here today. The communique, signed by Joaquim Chendovava, chief of the UNITA general staff, said that "the Angolan and Cuban armies" were halted at the Luso-Cangumbe line, Moxico Province, in the southeastern part of the country; this contradicts a communique issued by the rebels themselves a few days ago in which they admitted they had lost Mavinga, about 200 km to the south. The communique adds that a 1000 MI-8 helicopter was shot down and that "its Cuban crew was killed," adding that 57 Angolan soldiers were killed near Munhango. The communique says that a "MI-250 helicopter (apparently referring to a 1000 MI-24 helicopter) was also shot down, as well as a MiG-23 plane near Cangumbe. According to UNITA, other actions were carried out at the Minongue-Cuito Cuanavale point, Cuando-Cubango Province, where 50 government soldiers were killed and 15 Soviet-made "BTRM-2" armored vehicles were destroyed. The rebels claim they lost 14 men in those clashes and 49 were wounded.

Meanwhile, it was learned here that the provincial government of Cabinda, in the northern part of the country, was the target yesterday of a foiled attack by UNITA members.

UNITA Attacks Government Targets in Cabinda

BBC Reports Varying Statements

MB101555 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] There has been an attack on government installations in the Angolan enclave of Cabinda, supremely important for its oil production. The Angolan MPLA government is, of course, waging war against UNITA rebels, but there are differing accounts on how much damage the raiders did and who got the upper hand. Here is Elizabeth Blunt.

[Blunt] Both government and UNITA statements agree that there was an attempt by a group of rebels to destroy government buildings in Cabinda town at about 0100 yesterday morning and that the rebels were engaged in some kind of clash with government troops, who succeeded in inflicting some casualties on them. The UNITA statement claims that their men succeeded in blowing up the Cabinda palace, the town hall, and the premises of the Ministry of State Security. UNITA also claims to have killed 11 government soldiers, to have destroyed three government vehicles, and to have captured what were described as important documents belonging to the commissar of Cabinda Province.

The government statement, by contrast, gives no details of any damage to public buildings or casualties to members of the armed forces, but it quotes a military spokesman as saying that the attack was repulsed by the army and the rebels forced to flee, leaving one of their number dead on the ground. The military spokesmen said that the rebels also abandoned a quantity of weapons, including time bombs, pistols with silencers, South African-made machine guns, and 60-mm mortar shells. UNITA has not admitted that it lost any men, but it does say that three of its group of saboteurs were slightly wounded.

Residents Gather in Protest

MB110605 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Hundreds of people living in Cabinda Province protested yesterday the attacks carried out by the bandits in the pay of international imperialism. In a mass rally held in Cabinda, the population of that city protested the attack of the armed bandits, who tried to destroy some of the province's infrastructure. The mass rally was chaired by Gabriel Muele, the second secretary of the Cabinda provincial committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, who on the occasion said that the main objective of the enemy is to stop the march of the Angolan revolution. In his speech, Gabriel Muele exhorted the population of the province to redouble its vigilance and to strengthen unity between FAPLA and the people in order to neutralize the armed bandits. During the attack against Cabinda city, one bandit was killed and large quantity of war materiel was seized.

NAMIBIA

Political 'Bickering' Said Delaying Constitution

MB101545 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1544 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Windhoek, June 10, SAPA — The chances were slim that SWA/Namibia would have a constitution within the next 11 months because of bickering among the six political groupings in the transitional government, the minister of finance, Mr Dirk Mudge, said today. Replying to the second-reading debate on the

appropriation bill in the National Assembly, Mr Mudge said the main topic of contention was the ethnic basis of second-tier authorities instituted in the territory in terms of Proclamation AG 8 (1980).

The SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council, assigned with the drafting of a constitution for the territory, had become inactive and no longer figured prominently. The council was hamstrung by consensus decision-making and while divergent views persisted among political representatives on constitutional issues in the transitional government, "we are talking in circles." A constitution heralding an elected government in SWA/Namibia would only materialise after the consensus mechanism lapsed in 11 months and decisions were taken by majority vote in the constitutional council.

Mr Mudge said it was essential that the situation in the territory returned to normal to bring about an economic revival. "It is in the interests of both South Africa and South-West Africa that these two countries are separated politically and constitutionally as soon as possible," he said. That did not mean bringing to an end close cooperation between the two countries, but SWA/Namibia's economic wellbeing was closely linked at the moment to political stability in South Africa who was being threatened with sanctions. Mr Mudge said finality on SWA/Namibia's independence should be reached as soon as possible, but he did not believe it would come about through implementation of United Nations Resolution 435, which was being delayed indefinitely.

Before the second reading was moved, the leader of the SWAPO-Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said his party opposed the proposed budget because it allocated funds to the ethnic second-tier authorities in SWA/Namibia. In a vote, SWAPO-Democrats and the SWA National Union were defeated by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the Labour Party, the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party and the SWA National Party.

SOUTH AFRICA

'Source' Expects Declaration of Martial Law

MB101419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1415 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 10, SAPA — The standing committee on law and order had not succeeded in resolving the deadlock between the government and parties in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates, sources said today. They said the committee's meeting this morning produced no significant change in the position of the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and that no realistic compromise proposals were offered. It was now highly unlikely that the Internal Security Amendment Bill and the Public Safety Amendment Bill would be passed in time to deal with expected security needs on June 16, the sources said. As the Labour Party and the National People's Party, the majority parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates respectively, oppose the bills in their present form, they were not likely to pass second reading in all three houses of parliament. Such a deadlock would require constitutional arbitration by the President's Council.

A source said after the committee meeting that it was impossible for the legislation to go through all the required stages during this session, or that the President's Council would be able to arbitrate in time. He described the situation in the country as "desperate" and said he expected either a general state of emergency or even martial law to be declared as early as tomorrow to deal with the steadily deteriorating situation.

'Deadlock' Over Security Bills Continues

MB101905 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The House of Assembly is to debate the second readings of the two security bills recommitted to the standing committee on law and order last week. The committee couldn't reach consensus on the deadlock surrounding the two security bills today. The second readings of the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill have been passed by the House of Assembly after a lengthy debate last week but was not accepted by the other two houses.

[Begin video] [Correspondent Jan van Niekerk] The legislation was referred back to standing committee last week when the majority parties in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates unexpectedly decided not to approve the second readings. The parties earlier on indicated that with certain preconditions they would support the second readings. In the amendment bills, provision is made for the declaration of unrest areas and for a maximunm of 180 days in detention without trial. The standing committee on law and order who had to consider the new amendments met for more than 3 hours today but couldn't reach consensus.

[Leon Wessels, National Party MP] In the Public Safety Amendment Bill, we disagreed on the manner in which parliament should control the regulations issued by the responsible minister in terms of the act. We also disagreed on the desirability or on the question whether the minister should have the powers in terms of the regulations to detain people and to issue indemnity to the security forces in terms of the regulations. As far as the Internal Security Bill is concerned, I think the thrust of the matter was on time and method procedures as far as the tension was concerned.

[Van Niekerk] Were there any differences now on which the standing committee agreed previously?

[Wessels] No, I don't think so. I think we find a lot of common ground but unfortunately there are unbridgeable differences when it comes to certain practicalities.

[Van Niekerk] Mr Wessels, what now? What is the next step?

[Wessels] The report will be discussed in the House of Assembly and then we are bound to have second readings speeches in all three houses. If a dispute is declared — in other words if one or two houses reject the bill as proposed by the minister — it will be forwarded to the president who will then have to decide whether he, in terms of the constitution, will send it to the President's Council to finalize the matter. [end recording]

Continuing Reportage on Crossroads Situation

Spokesman on Police Authority

MB101600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1554 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 10, SAPA — The police would shoot dead anybody who aimed a firearm at the security forces or who shot at them in an unrest situation, a police spokesman said today. An example of this policy was when police shot dead a man who aimed a firearm at police in the KTC squatter camp in Cape Town on Monday. A .303 rifle was later confiscated. "We will summarily eliminate a person who is in posession of a firearm and who aims that firearm at security force members or shoots at them," the spokesman said. He declined to say whether police used strategically placed snipers for the elimination of people who aimed firearms at security force members. "All policemen are snipers," he said.

A message of congratulations from the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, was broadcast to security forces in KTC today. He congratulated the police on the good work the had done and told them "keep it up, I will answer all questions at the top."

The spokesman said, however, that police used a policy of "minimum force" in unrest situations. Teargas and quirts were only used when it was clear that the leaders of warring factions were unable to convince their groups to disperse peacefully. Asked why so few arrests had been made since the outbreak of fighting between radical and conservative factions in Crossroads three weeks agom he said it was too dangerous for policemen to get out of casspirs during full-scale fighting. Birdshot, which caused less serious injuries than live ammunition, was used when the use of teargas and quirts failed to quell unrest. Asked why police did not use shotguns when "witdoeke" broke through police lines in Crossroads on Monday, he said police wanted to prevent injury to innocent bystanders, including mothers carrying babies.

Squatter Leaders Refuse To Move

MB101957 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1952 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jun 10, SAPA — Clashes between conservative and radical factions continued in the Crossroads area today and more shacks were set on fire in the KTC squatter camp, leaving a pall of thick black smoke over the Cape Flats this afternoon. Reporters at Crossroads said the atmosphere was again extremely tense throughout the day with heavily armed bands of conservative witdoeke and comrades confronting each other in a series of skirmishes. The latest official death toll is eight with many people injured. There were also reports of looting of burning shacks.

Meanwhile, SABC radio news reports that squatter leaders in the strife-torn Cape Flats camps have once again declared their refusal to be resettled at Khayelitsha. In a statement by church and squatter leaders following a meeting with Minister Chris Heunis, they condemned what they called a forced removal and criticised the role of the police and Defense Force in events over the past day and a half. The statement said Mr Heunis had in effect accused them of distorting the truth for their own ends, but the truth was that Mr Heunis was obviously incorrectly informed of what was going on.

Uniformed Whites Among Vigilantes

MB110743 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Television footage of the bloody battles at Crossroads has shown clear evidence of white involvement in the fighting. Three white gunmen, wearing paramilitary uniforms, were filmed among rightwing vigilantes at the squatter settlement yesterday. The gunmen, clearly identifiable, were ringed and shown on still-framed sequences on BBC television's main evening newscast last night. Authorities have denied all allegations that security forces have been actively supporting the conservative faction, or 'Witdoeke.' Police last night upped the official toll in the fighting in the squatter areas around Cape Town to 17.

More than 40,000 people have been left homeless since the outbreak of violent conflict in the impoverished camps. The latest battles at KTC have seen refugee settlements go up in smoke. These had been set up by relief organizations to shelter thousands of people whose shacks had been destroyed in runaway battles last month.

SADF Troops Positioned

MB111410 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1408 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — The South African Defence Force has confirmed that an unspecified number of troops have been moved in closer to the Crossroads area, but are not involved at this stage.

Violence Renews

MB111433 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1432 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — The KTC area erupted in violence again this afternoon as Nobel Peace Prize laureate Bishop Desmond Tutu prepared to try to negotiate a ceasefire. "Witdoeke forces swarmed through police and Defence Force lines about 1.45pm and by 2.10pm the area was blazing and thick columns of smoke rose hundreds of metres into the air. Battles were reported and police fired repeated fusillades of teargas to break up the warring groups. Gunfire was heard from one of the groups.

"Witdoeke" forces numbering more than 1000 gathered near the Nyanga Development Board earlier in the day. They marched across the unofficial demarcation line in Mahobe Drive just after 1pm and by 1.40 were in position on Miller Road opposite KTC. Railway Police appeared to be negotiating with the leaders but they seemed not to listen and at 1.45pm the first wave swept into KTC towards the waiting defenders. Both groups were armed with weapons, including spades, spears, daggers, swords and knobkerries. When the defending forces saw the "witdoeke"

heading towards them they appeared to falter and then fled. On the far side of KTC, refugees watched the events in anguish. At 1.54pm a second wave of "witdoeke" entered KTC while reinforcements approched from Crossroads. Police moved in and fired repeated rounds of teargas at both groups. Opposing forces regrouped and headed in the direction of the "witdoeke." The teargas appeared to break up the huge numbers but small groups were still fighting at 2.15pm.

Bishop Tutu, who flew to Cape Town this morning, said he and others would try to get leaders of the "witdoeke" and "comrades" together to negotiate a peace settlement. Community leaders he met soon after arriving today — including representatives of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Western Cape Civic Association and youth leaders — had told him they "did not regard the witdoeke as their enemies." "All are appalled at the apparent collusion between the police and the so-called vigilantes," he said. "There is manipulation of a very tense situation by certain interested parties."

"I am not a miracle worker — but I may be able to help." Bishop Tutu said he was invited by Western Cape church leaders to indercede in the violence. He was due to visit the war zone later today.

The death toll rose to 17 yesterday. Police said that 10 people were found dead yesterday. Two were killed in police action and the others in battles between rival groups. A man was shot dead after a crowd attacked police following the looting of a shopt in Guguletu about 7.50pm yesterday. Police said there were at least eight shooting incidents yesterday in which shots were fired at police and members of warring groups by unidentified gunmen. Three petrol bomb attacks were reported and there were 13 battles between warring groups. Ten cars were burnt. A total of 250 shacks were destroyed by fire, 30 of them during an attack on shacks at the Lansdowne Road boundary of Nyanga about 5pm yesterday.

Police used birdshot to disperse about 1000 "witdoeke" involved in the attack. Police found two men wounded by bullets — one in Mahobe Drive and the other at the corner of Klipfontein and Duinefontein Roads, Manenberg. A "necklace" victim was found in Guguletu at about 3.30pm yesterday near the remains of a man and a youth who had been hacked to death with sharp objects. A member of the "witdoeke" was apparently killed in NY5 near the KTC camp about 2.10 pm yesterday. Police came across about 20 people attacking the man with pangas. A shot from an R1 rifle was fired to disperse the group but the man was already dead. About 1.35pm yesterday, about 1000 people attacked a police patrol with petrol bombs. One struck a casspir and glass splinters lacerated the face of a policeman. He was treated by Defence Force personnel.

Four journalists were injured yesterday. Television cameraman Mr George D'Arth, who was attacked with a panga, is in critical condition at Groote Schuur Hospital. The others were less seriously hurt. Journalists John Rubython, Chris Everson and Greg Shaw were taken from the area by police today. A police spokesman said they were removed for their own safety in view of yesterday's events.

Crowd Demonstrates at Cape Town Parliament
MB101321 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] A large lunch time gathering has take place outside the houses of parliament in Cape Town. Police are reported to have dispersed and beaten about 150 people. Among them was our Cape Town correspondent Beattie Hofmeyer, who sent this report.

[Hofmeyer] A lunch time meeting was held in town to protest the new security laws and the police action in KTC. Afterwards a group of six, mostly academics from the University of Cape Town and the Black Sash president, Mary Burton, went to parliament to present a statement to the state president. About 150 supporters gathered outside parliament. Police gave them 3 minutes to disperse, which the crowd did. After about 2 minutes, 20 policemen charged the retreating group and whipped them with sjamboks. Two people were arrested and many received injuries. Many people fell to the ground where they were beaten by groups of police. The conflict in (?town) continues.

SADF Denies Operations in Angolan Harbor
MB101504 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1501 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 10, SAPA — The SADF today denied allegations that it operated in the Angolan harbour town of Namibe. A press statement from defence headquarters in Pretoria said: "Although it is not the policy of the South African Defence Force to react to allegations emanating from Angola, the Defence Force denies that it operated in the harbour town of Namibe.

"It must be remembered there is a civil war in Angola between the MPLA regime and UNITA and this sort of incident must be seen against that background. In addition, it is known that the Angolan media always selectively accuse South Africa when it suits them and it is surprising that South Africa has not had to accept the blame for the refugee situation which recently originated in Zaire as a result of UNITA's actions in northern Angola," the statement said.

Details of Correspondence With EPG Released
MB101641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1639 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town June 10, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today released a letter delivered to the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] this afternoon, saying it had apparently taken sides on the issue of violence. He also released an earlier letter to the EPG dated May 28 in which he criticised three elements of a "possible negotiation concept" presented by the EPG. The release of the letters following a threat made by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, last week that the South African Government would "take appropriate steps" if the confidentiality of negotiations were no longer respected by the EPG.

The letters reveal that the main obstacles encountered by the negotiators centred on the issues of the suspension of violence as a precondition to talks and as a bargaining factor during talks. In today's letter Mr Botha says he cannot understand why the EPG should introduce "new elements" into their latest letter. "I refer to your reference to the attacks on terrorist bases in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe," he said. "You will be aware that during your visits, the African National Congress was responsible for acts of violence in South Africa aimed at civilian targets." He could not recall that the EPG also demanded of the ANC to "repair the damage that has been done by its actions of the last few weeks." One could not but be inclined to think that the EPG "has already taken sides on this question," Mr Botha said.

Today's letter also objects to the EPG's point of view that the South African Government was responsible for the violence and that it alone had to take the initiative in order to reduce violence and ensure agreement at the projected talks with the ANC and others. It also objects to "the presumption that there are only two or three parties involved" in any projected constitutional negotiations. There was in fact a multiplicity of views and interests which needed to be taken into account, Mr Botha said. The tendency towards the use of violence for political advantage was not limited to those on the left but also manifested itself on the radical right.

From the correspondence of Mr Botha, in both cases addressed to Mr Malcolm Fraser and General Olusegun Obasanjo, it appears that the government is adamant that it "cannot accept the suggestion that violence should be discontinued only for as long as negotiations take place."

"As I have stated to you previously, it is unacceptable that violence or the threat of violence should be used as a bargaining counter in any negotiating situation," Mr Botha said. The SA Government was required, in the EPG's words, to give a commitment "to suspend violence arising from the administration of apartheid." Mr Botha said the government was at a loss to know to what particular form of "violence" the EPG referred. Presumably the government was not expected to abandon its responsibility for the maintenance of law and order and to safeguard the rights and liberties of all South Africans.

The EPG had drawn comparisons to the Lancaster House talks which led to Zimbabwe's independence, a reference which "defies understanding" as the two situations simply could not be compared historically, factually or legally.

The South Africa.. Government considered it important to establish whether the EPG shared the ANC's view that the envisaged negotiations should be about the handing over of power to a particular party. Referring to the EPG's "possible negotiating concept," Mr Botha said he was disappointed that after the group's experiences in South Africa it should require from the SA Government "a positive response to the concept as a whole." He understood it to have been presented to the government on March 13 as a "possible negotiating concept." "The government must now apparently accept it as the only final negotiating concept," Mr Botha said. It is understood that the "negotiating concept" offered by the EPG commits the SA Government to, among others, the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, the withdrawal of security forces from the townships and the unbanning of the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to allow unfettered political activity.

EPG Reportedly Does Not Endorse Sanctions

MB110718 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] says the prospects for a peaceful solution in South Africa are gloomy. However, the EPG report, which is about to be published, does not actually endorse sanctions. The 70-page report by the seven EPG members says the South African Government is not prepared to negotiate fundamental change, create genuine democratic structures, or surrender overall white control. Pretoria's program, says the EPG, is not designed to end apartheid but merely to give it a more human face. BBC's diplomatic correspondent Gordon Martin has been studying the Commonwealth report.

[Begin Martin recording] The Commonwealth group stops short of unequivocal endorsement of specific sanctions on South Africa, but states as their grim conclusion that concerted Commonwealth action may be the last opportunity to avert a bloodbath. The group express the conviction that the South African Government is concerned about the effective application of economic measures against it. And the absence of such measures, the report says, coupled with Pretoria's belief that this is not an eventuality to be feared, simply defers change. The group say there can be no negotiation without the banned ANC, for whom they find support is widespread and growing. And the South African Government they say, (?wrongly) believes it can contain the situation indefinitely by the use of force. The group, on the contrary, predict that the black population will sustain their struggle at whatever cost. [end recording]

Commentary Claims EPG Made No Genuine Attempt

MB110524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It should be stating the obvious to say that any proposal for ending violence in South Africa should begin with an objective assessment of its causes. It appears to be nothing of the kind, however, judging by the diversity of solutions on offer. All too often the causes are taken for granted — as coinciding with one's own political interpretation of the situation — and the solutions are based on the assumptions thus made.

It seems the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] is the latest body to resort to such intellectual sleight of hand in setting out to confirm preconceived notions. Certainly the correspondence, now made public, between it and the South African Government in the last three months gives no evidence of a genuine attempt to identify the main perpetrators of violence and their motives.

As far as the EPG is concerned the solutions is simple. The onus is on the government of South Africa to put an end to the violence inherent in apartheid and to desist from aggression against neighboring states. It is not sufficient, the EPG co-chairmen state in their letter of March the thirteenth, for the government to commit itself to dismantling apartheid, ending racial discrimination, and initiating broad-based constitutional negotiations leading to power sharing among all the country's peoples. It must, in addition, remove the military from the black urban areas, provide freedom of speech and assembly and end detention without trial, release Nelson Mandela and unban the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress].

The proposals are consistent with the EPG's basic assumption of government culpability in respect of all violence. Of course there are certain features of the current violence that they do not address: Such highly visible features as thousands of politicallly divided blacks fighting one another at Crossroads, the fact that nearly two-thirds of the blacks killed in unrest this year were murdered by black radicals, and the ANC's indiscriminate terrorist bombing of white and black civilians.

But were the EPG's proposals ever designed to take cognizance of and deal with the real causes of the violence? Or were they — and the whole EPG mission — an elaborate masquerade to give respectability to the sanctions campaign launched by the Commonwealth majority at Nassau last year?

The facts were readily available to the Eminent Persons Group. It is not in dispute that the ANC is committed to revolution and boasts of controlling certain organisations inside the country in implementing a program of violence to achieve that goal. Nor can there be any doubts about the ANC's refusal to engage in political negotiations except to talk about a straightforward transfer of power — its leaders have said so often enough. They have repeatedly rejected the South African Government's offer of an open agenda to negotiate, with any who renounce violence as a political instrument, a constitutional dispensation acceptable to all South Africans. To imply in response to all this, as the EPG does, that the democratic parties in the political debate would be adequately safeguarded if the ANC agreed merely to suspend violence during talks is downright frivolous.

The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group was formed last year to explore ways of ending violence and promoting political negotiation in South Africa. It has yet to demonstrate that that really is the task with which it has been occupying itself.

Commentary Says Sanctions To Harm Blacks

MB101158 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "Sanctions"]

[Text] It would disastrous to everyone concerned if order and stability should collapse in South Africa. If the civilized order and authority of the government in South Africa were to be weakened it could be a step in the direction of chaos and barbarism.

Africa south of the Sahara is dependent on a stable South Africa. Sanctions would endanger stability in southern Africa and to a large extent in Africa. Sanctions would increase the hardship of black people in the south and in all of South Africa's neighboring states also further north. It is a fact that at least 2 million people in South Africa's neighboring states are directly dependent on the South African economy for their wages. Eight million more are indirectly dependent on the South African economy for these earnings. A further point to be made is that sanctions would not help to bring about change in South Africa. As a matter of fact, they would assist bloodshed and anarchy, as London *THE SPECTATOR* puts it in a leading article.

(T.E. Utley), of the London *DAILY TELEGRAPH*, says in an article last week that whether the so-called liberating process were long or short its results would be the same: the dissolution of the country into anarchy. (Utley) says that, bearing in mind the alternatives, he does not see why the West should hinder President Botha in his efforts to restore order. President Botha should also be allowed to try and convert South Africa into a stable community.

P.W. Botha Denies Breaking Up Political Meetings

MB101501 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1459 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 10, SAPA — Any person in or out of parliament who said he broke up political meetings was a public liar, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. His remark, made on a point of order, came during question time as the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, was replying to a question from Mr Frank le Roux (CP [Conservative Party] Brakpan). Mr le Roux had asked whether the South African ambassador to London, Dr Dennis Worrall had participated in a television discussion programme. Mr Miller replied that he had and that this had taken place with the knowledge of the minister of foreign affiars, Mr Pik Botha. South African representatives overseas did not require permission to participate in radio or television programmes or to give press interviews. "What knowledge did he have over what happened at Pietersburg?" asked Mr le Roux. "Comprehensive knowledge," said Mr Miller.

After further questions across the floor from CP members, who wanted to know whether Dr Worral's words had been directed at the outside world or at people in South Africa, and whether it was policy that ambassadors involve themselves in party political matters, the state president rose on a point of order. He said he had come here to listen to proceedings in a relaxed manner. However there were apparently people who were intent on dragging his person into what was being discussed and on harming his office. "Any person in or out of parliament who says I broke up political meetings is a public liar," he said.

"John Vorster said so," interjected Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP Jeppe).

ANC Urges Civil Disobedience on 16 June

MB101358 Dakar PANA in English 1354 GMT 10 June 86

[Text] Lusaka, 10 June (ZANA/PANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has appealed to all peace and freedom loving South Africans for united action on 16 June, through civil disobedience, to demonstrate to the Pretoria regime that it is no longer in power. The action will commemorate the Soweto student uprising.

It is through a united action that we can bring forth our liberation struggle in dismantling the apartheid system, ANC spokesman Tom Sebina said in Lusaka today. He was commenting on the programme of action to remember the gallant students who defied the Pretoria regime in the 1976 Soweto uprising. We have called on our people to ignore the ban by the South African Government and carry on the activities as planned. We expect our people to commemorate the day in a befitting manner, Sebina said.

Speaking on unity which ANC president Oliver Tambo has advocated, Sebina said: Our people can thwart the state sponsored violence of black killing black if we are all united in a common struggle against the apartheid regime. Sebina said some state paid agents had confessed that they were paid to burn houses for the people suspected to be ANC activists in Crossroads and other violence prone townships. The so called vigilante groups were state sponsored hit squads fomenting violence to appear as if it was tribal or regional factional oriented. People petrol-bombing houses in Crossroads townships and other were ferried by the Pretoria regime from Johannesburg, Sebina said.

Sebina also confirmed reports that some refugees were being deported from Lesotho by the military regime of Justin Lekhanya. ANC members, he said, would be integrated into its structures in various parts of the continent. It would appear the South African Government political intrigues were at play in influencing the Lekhanya government to expel the South African refugees with economic sanctions, which earlier this year precipitated the downfall of the former Prime Minister Lebua Jonathan.

Broederbond Chairman Meets With ANC's Mbeki

MB101914 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] The rector of the Rand Afrikaans University and chairman of the Broederbond, Professor J.P. de Lange, has confirmed that he recently had informal talks with the ANC publicity secretary, Mr Thabo Mbeki, while on a visit to New York. Professor de Lange told our Johannesburg news staff that it had been a chance meeting. It occurred while he was attending a conference of the Ford Foundation which was also being attended by a number of ANC members. Professor de Lange was not prepared to disclose the content of the discussions.

Fighting Between Alexandra Youth Gangs Erupts

MB101420 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1417 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 10, SAPA — Fighting between rival youth groups in Alexandra township near Johannesburg erupted this afternoon after the president of the Alexandra Student Congress (ASCO) was shot dead by unknown gunmen last night. Mr Mahlomola Mabizela, president of ASCO and member of Alexandra Action Committee (AAC), was killed when shots were fired at a meeting of the local youth group in the "Cuba" section of the township, a spokesman for the AAC said. Members of ASCO and the Alexandra Youth Congress (AYCO) — both AAC affiliates — blamed a rival organisation in the township for the shooting.

The township was tense this afternoon as violent clashes between the two groups broke out, he said. The spokesman said tension began mounting yesterday after AYCO and ASCO members stopped the drivers of an allegedly stolen car and told them not to bring stolen cars into the township as this brought an unnecessary police presence to the township. Th youths then sped off and returned with guns. They opened fire on the AYCO and ASCO members without injuring anyone. Later that evening shots were fired through the window of the hall in which a meeting of a local AYCO branch was taking place and Mr Mabizela was killed instantly. Two children — a six-year-old girl and a 14 -year-old boy — were injured in the shooting and taken to the Hillbrow Hospital, he said. Another 70 people were hurt in the pandemonium as people tried to get out of the hall.

The spokesman said Mr Mabizela had just been elected chairman of the branch when he was shot. The AAC appealed to organisations to stop the fighting and called on residents to strengthen their street and defence committees to prevent a reoccurrance of the vigilante attacks in which at least seven anti-apartheid activists died last month.

Lt Pierre Louw, SAP liaison officer for the Witwatersrand said he had no reports of Mr Mabizela's death or of inter-group fighting in Alexandra today. A spokesman for the UDF [United Democratic Front] said it was now well known that Mr Mabizela had died.

Alexandra Consumer Boycott Called Off

MB101459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 10, SAPA — The two-month old consumer boycott in Alexandra township near Johannesburg has been called off but the rent boycott continues, a spokesman for the Alexandra Action Committee [AAC] said today. A meeting of organisations in Alexandra on Sunday decided to the suspend the consumer boycott, but resolved to continue with the rent boycott until their demands were met. These demands include:

— Lower rents.
— More houses and the electrification of the township.
— The return of the bodies of people killed during clashes between police and locals in Alexandra in February. Twenty-two

bodies are allegedly missing.
— The removal of troops and police from the township.
— The release of all detainees.

The meeting elected the AAC to represent the township and the old Alexandra Civic Association agreed to disband and its executive joined that of the AAC, the spokesman said.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 10 June

MB101811 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1810 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 40, SAPA — The 7pm unrest situation report issued to SAPA by the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

Western Province:
At KTC camp, Guguletu and at Nyanga, five bodies of black men were found. Indications are that they were murdered during faction fights.
Two journalists from the BBC TV crew were seriously injured when they were attacked with pangas.
At Nyanga a journalist from *THE CITIZEN* was slightly wounded when he was shot in the upper arm.
At Langa two delivery vehicles as well as a private vehicle was extensively damaged when set alight.
Several incidents where the police had to intervene occurred during faction fights at Nyanga and KTC camp. The SAP fired tearsmoke and shotguns to disperse the mobs. Incidents also occurred where the SAP were petrol-bombed and shot at.
The body of a man as well as another wounded man was found with bullet wounds. It is unknown who shot them.
Incidents occured where shots were fired from mobs during the faction fights. In the incidents a white policeman was slightly injured.
At Crossroads a man was fatally wounded when the SAP used shotgun fire to disperse a mob when they were petrol-bombed.
In Parlement Street the SAP dispersed a mob with quirts when they gathered illegally. Two white men and a black woman were arrested.
A black man was arrested in a incident when the SADF dispersed a mob with tearsmoke when their vehicle was stoned. Other incidents occurred where buses and private vehicles were stoned.
Orange Free State:
On 1986-06-09 at the white residential area at Welkom 22 black men were arrested during an illegal gathering.
Eastern Province:
At KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth a black man was killed when he was set alight.
At New Brighton near Port Elizabeth two white policemen were seriously injured when their vehicle was petrol-bombed. The two men, D/Sgt J.J. Stolz and Const C.P. Gouws, were admitted to hospital. During this incident a man was wounded when the SAP dispersed a mob with a round of shotgun fire, but the wounded was taken away by the mob. Fifteen men were arrested in the incident.
Incidents where the SAP were petrol-bombed also occurred at KwaZakele and Zwide. In the latter incident shotgun fire was used to disperse a mob.
At Joza a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged when set alight.
At KwaNobuhle near Uitenhage mobs were dispersed with tearsmoke when they gathered illegally on two occasions.
Eastern Transvaal:
At Mbuzini near Tonga the SAP found a charred body of an unknown man.
At KaBokweni a vehicle was extensively damaged when set alight.
At Emjindeni and Mathebula near Barberton incidents occurred where vehicles of the SAP, Development Board and a private vehicle were petrol-bombed.
West Rand:
At Sebokeng near Vereeniging two delivery vehicles as well as two private dwellings were extensively damaged when set alight.
At Kagiso near Krugersdorp a Development Board vehicle and a delivery vehicle were extensively damaged when set alight.
East Rand:
At Duduza near Nigel two buses were stoned and at Daveyton near Benoni a mob was dispersed with tearsmoke when they gathered illegally.
Ends report.

11 June

MB110702 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0646 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 11, SAPA — The overnight situation report as issued by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"In Soweto (Witwatersrand) a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.
"At Joza, near Grahamstown, a municipal tractor was extensively damaged when it was set alight. A shot was fired at municipal police. A policeman was slightly wounded.
"At KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth, two men were fatally wounded when police fired on mobs which petrol-bombed their vehicles. In another incident, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists.
"At Struanstroom, near Port Elizabeth, a shot was fired at a Development Board vehicle by an unknown person. No one was injured.
"At Soweto (Port Elizabeth), a police vehicle was stoned and a number of shots fired at the vehicle. Police identified their attackers and returned the fire. A youth was wounded and arrested. Two home-made firearms were seized.
"At Botheleng, near Delmas, a group gathered illegally. Police arrested three men.
"At Soshanguve, near Pretoria, a bus was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.
"At Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged. In another incident, two policemen were slightly injured when their vehicle was stoned.
"At Mtondini, near Barberton, a private home was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.
"At Ntandini, near Nelspruit, a KaNgwane governemnt vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.
"At Mannenberg, near Cape Town, police found a black youth who had been shot and wounded. It is not known who shot him

or whether this incident is unrest related.

"At Nyanga, a man was found with a bullet wound in his shoulder and another with a head wound. In the same area, approximately 20 huts and 10 vehicles were set alight and destroyed by a large mob.

"At Guguletu, youths hacked a man to death with pangas. Police fired rifles to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported. The bodies of three men were found, presumably killed in fighting between rival factions. During one of these confrontations, a shot was fired at a police vehicle. No-one was hurt. In another incident, approximately 30 huts were burned by a large mob. Police fired tearsmoke and shotguns to disperse this mob. No injuries were reported. In the same area, a mob looted a shop. Police dispersed them with one shotgun round. A man was fatally wounded."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

STAR on Project Free Enterprise

"Commitments by big business to political reform have become fairly commonplace: numerous business bodies have 'gone public' on the incompatibility of apartheid and prosperity" says an editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 9 June on page 8. "What makes Project Free Enterprise more impressive is its wide backing (from 900 business leaders, representing virtually every top company in South Africa), the detailed research behind the initiative and the accompanying programmes for specific action." Although it is an "impressive undertaking which makes a lot of sound sense" it has had a cool initial reception from black trade unions and the United Democratic Front (UDF). "The political recommendations are bold, but they skirt around some vital specifics. Other reservations center on the very factor which set the project in motion — the mistrust which results from South Africa's racial and ideological gulfs. It needs to be marketed among blacks just as its findings need to be sold to the Government." A major aim behind this initiative is to "muster black support against disinvestment and consumer boycotts and, in general, to give free enterprise a better name in the face of the blandishments of socialism. In this sense it is almost a last-ditch effort to save South Africa. Will the Government be bold enough to take heed."

Appeal by Johannesburg Mayor

On the same page in an open letter to the city residents, the mayor of Johannesburg Professor Harold Rudolph writes on his mayoral theme " 'Together the future.' " "I believe that if there is one single precious commodity that we are in dire need of at this most crucial time in our history, it is the commodity of togetherness, friendship, trust and tolerance." Isn't it time to stop "paying lip-service" to South Africa's national motto, "Unity Is Strength," and to actually start implementing it. "Let us commit and dedicate ourselves to building bridges of understanding and tolerance so that we may ensure for our city and all our residents a better, a brighter and more peaceful future." My wife and I "fervently believe that as South Africans we have no choice in the matter. We are convinced — absolutely — that together we can do it — together we must do it — together we shall do it."

CITIZEN on Sanctions

"What is happening has the inevitability of a Greek tragedy. For no matter what South Africa does, further sanctions appear certain, since the only thing the world will accept is the handing over of power to the Black majority, which means the banding over of the country to Marxist rule" says an editorial in Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 7 June on page 6. Although reports, if true, say the Eminent Persons Groups (EPG) wants "Nelson Mandela released, the African National Congress (ANC) unbanned, and a truce during which the ANC enters into negotiations with Pretoria," the EPG's ultimate aim is that "South Africa's whites hand over to Black majority rule in a new Lancaster House-type settlement like that which sold out the Whites in Rhodesia." Besides possible Commonwealth and U.S. sanctions the "Scandinavian countries are also ganging up on South Africa, with Denmark banning all trade with South Africa, Sweden licensing business trading with South Africa and Norway considering a total embargo." Punishment will not collapse the present regime but will "make it more difficult for the Government to go ahead with its reform programme as more and more Whites join the right-wing parties and movements like the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] in a fight it out, to hell with the rest of the world fervour." "We warn U.S. Ambassador Herman Nickel, British Ambassador Sir Patrick Moberly, and the representatives of other foreign countries: Sanctions will force South Africa to defy the world. They will make it more, not less difficult to achieve a negotiated settlement. And they will create the conditions for the terrible racial conflict that we all desperately hope to avoid. So we say to you: Tell your countries to desist before it is too late. They must help reform, not drive South Africa against the wall with tragic consequences for everyone."

CITIZEN on 16 June

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 9 June says in a page 6 editorial that "with June 16 approaching, the air is full of foreboding. Not because the end of the world — South Africa's world — is approaching, but because the signs point to an upheaval on that day which may make other violent occasions look like a picnic." "It is true that some organisations may intend the day to be a peaceful one, but the African National Congress and its affiliates do not have peace in mind." "The objective is to create a situation of anarchy, not only to demonstrate that the revolutionaries can successfully challenge the State, but to convey to overseas viewers, via the television vultures of the foreign media, the false picture that South Africa is burning even more fiercely than they suggested was the case last year." The introduction of the two security bills has been "badly handled, since consensus on safeguards for individuals who are detained should have been achieved timeously" but now "the situation is so fraught with danger that some newspapers are speculating on the possibility of martial law being declared. We do not think this will happen." However, the government "must do what has to be done without worrying any more about the effect on overseas opinion. The future of everyone, of South Africa itself, is at stake. And the Government dare not show weakness or falter."

SOWETAN on Soweto Anniversary

"The days are nearing a very important event in the history of South Africa. Even those who feel they are not personally touched by June 16, or those who have a negative attitude

towards this day, are forced to reflect on the significance of June 16" says the page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English of 9 June. The banning of the June 16 and Freedom Charter commemorations may be a "blessing in disguise" as the focus has turned to the church and religious people will be praying "not only for peace but for the end of our suffering." "The important thing, which many of our people do not realise, is that disunity places us on a very low scale in the estimation of our friends and enemies. It also tends to lower the importance of our struggle for justice. Even those who are totally against racial unity feel much better in justifying their negative thinking when viewing the factors that have led to the factions and splits in the whole country." "Finally our minds are concentrated on the catastrophe that looks on our horizons. People who behave in that fashion invariably make the possibility of total chaos inevitable. If the problems of the country will bring blacks together, the ultimate aim is obviously that there must be understanding and unity between all racial groups in the whole country."

'Focus' on EPG Report

"South Africa moved closer than ever this weekend to he the economic disaster of wholesale sanctions, as the Commonwealth Persons Group [EPG] slammed the door on a South Africa request for further talks and seemed set to recommend sanctions" says the 'Focus' column on the same page. "Indications are that the group are likely to recommend sanctions." A factor behind the EPG's hard-line is the publication of an anti-ANC booklet by the SA Bureau for Information which is larded with "selective quotes which put the ANC in a bad light and the very publication of it at this time is seen as further proof that the government is not interested in negotiating, but only in buying time. The ferocity of the sanctions are likely to depend on police handling of activities which are being planned nationwide — in spite of a government ban on meetings — for the Soweto anniversary." The government is preparing the way to justify itself against a recommendation for sanctions. "President Botha this week warned that the Government would have to reconsider its stand on confidentiality if details on the EPG's mission kept leaking from other sources. The government will now try to say it was a 'Mission Impossible' from the word go because the ticklish negotiations were compromised by a deliberate breach of trust."

No Real Power in Parliament

Aggrey Klaaste in his "On the Line" column on page 5 questions whether the House of Representatives and delegates wield power in parliament. Conservative Party member for Barberton Casper Uys asked: "'If the National Party brings blacks into Parliament, how powerless will we be in our own fatherland?'" "Unwittingly the man put his finger on the nub of the problem. It is about power. While those clowns in the House of Delegates and whatnot are deluding themselves they have power, we all know where the buck stops. We know they can go on till they are black and blue in the face. The baas will have the last word." The "Slabbert option" is the only thing that will make the black MPs in parliament seem respectable. "If they all decided one day that this business of speaking to a wall was a waste of time, packed their bags and headed home. Then we would cheer them on. As long as they give this farcical situation where everybody knows who wields the power credibility, then we are not impressed."

Bans, Security Measures No Solution

"For three decades government tried to twist the economy to fit apartheid, but economic forces proved too strong. For the past half dozen years, President Botha has been trying to make the economy offset the damage caused by apartheid, and the economy has proved too weak" says an editorial in the Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 9 June on page 4. "For three decades the security apparatus was used to crush opposition to apartheid. Now, if the chilling rhetoric of Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange is to be heeded, the security apparatus is to be used to rescue the economy from the effects of President Botha's neo-apartheid." The argument that security action — "plain repression, to put it bluntly" — can "rescue the economy so that it in turn can rescue neo-apartheid" can succeed only for a while and at "ruinous cost to the economy and the international relationships on which it depends. The cost of putting people in jail will prove higher than the cost of putting them to work." "In this march of folly" "a unifying vision of the future" has been lacking, "one which does not rest on pitting parts of South Africa against each other for fear of the whole. Intellectually, rather than morally, the National Party is bankrupt and has long been so. And from that deficiency the country will not be rescued by Louis le Grange or by his police state methods. Whatever happens on June 16, if it be as quiet as a graveyard, nothing will be solved by the bans on meetings and the unjust imprisonment of people. Once again, the Nationalists are headed down a blind alley."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"When an eminent journal like the *FINANCIAL TIMES* joins the demands for sanctions, as it did last week, then government's efforts to rescue some shred of respect from foreign opinion must be deemed to have failed utterly. In effect, Bishop Desmond Tutu has won the argument," another editorial says. Now we move to the real world. "It is assumed abroad, on very dubious evidence, that black people want sanctions even if they lose their jobs, that assumption is about to be tested."

Government Unlikely To Avoid Defeat

Simon Barber in Washington writes on the same page that "there will be no holding back the tide of sanctions and disinvestment" if on June 16 the SA security forces "react to the inevitable provocation with the excess that must be expected of them." "Pretoria, too, will be abandoned to wither slowly and agonisingly into yet another African wasteland. Thanks to the SADF's latest regional forays, the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is not far from such a step." "The Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, which only lately seemed absurdly extreme, is now a bomb waiting for one last vibration to set it off." "There is only one solution and that is capitulation — or as it is more politely and less inflammatory known, negotiation." "The longer the inevitable is put off, the more battles that are fought, the less there will be left that is worth negotiating over, the harsher the terms and the crueller those who will be dictating them. Only by surrendering — and agreeing to treat unconditionally — can Pretoria break the determinist cycle which it and almost everyone except the comrades are caught in. Unfortunately, this will not happen."

DIE VADERLAND on AMCHAM Document

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 6 June says

in an editorial on page 12 that "one should understand the delicate position of American business undertakings in South Africa because of the pressure put on them from the United States." It can be argued that the American Chamber of Commerce [AMCHAM] has saddled a dangerous horse with the document on civil disobedience which it has sent to its members. The document which sets out guidelines to improve black living standards cannot be criticised. However, to incite workers to civil disobedience is another matter. AMCHAM's action is seen as direct and improper meddling in internal party politics. If AMCHAM's members take the course that has been indicated it would harm relations with the United States. "It can be hoped that AMCHAM's members will react calmly to these guidelines."

BEELD on 16 June

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 9 June says in an editorial on page 8 that "Soweto Day is a shadow over the South African calendar." No other event these days is such a reflection of the tragedy of South African race relations. Stripped of all pretenses it is a day which recalls bloody clashes between black and white 10 years ago, and which instigators are exploiting to destroy whatever goodwill there still is. "We have celebrated Dingaan's Day for generations until it dawned on us that we were offending a large section of the population." As 16 June draws nearer South Africa holds its breath. This time disturbing stories about Soweto Day have preceded it. Therefore, Law and Order Minister le Grange has banned all meetings in Soweto. How effective this will be remains to be seen. Bishop Tutu and Dr Alan Boesak have elected to ignore the bannings. "We realize the deep emotional meaning Soweto Day has for blacks and how easily those emotions could be further exploited, but to load that remembrance with bitterness, destruction, and death will render reconciliation more difficult and only serve to protract it." Chief Buthelezi's call to stop bloodshed should be heeded. "Violence, these days is mainly black on black even though the outside world believes otherwise." It is hoped that blacks will observe next Monday as a day of reflection and that the security forces will exercise discretion and self-control.

16 June: Possible 'Showdown'

"June 16 is being seen as a showdown between the government and angry black people as well as a day of mourning or reconciliation. That is the reality of township perceptions" says an editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 10 June on page 12. "The Government appears to see three choices: the new 180-day detention Bill; the imposition of a limited state of emergency; or martial law." The alternatives to the 180-detention "carry the implicit danger of a further devaluation of the rand and a greater likelihood of sanctions, for the sake of two weeks of extra power for already too powerful security forces." Real courage would be for the government to defuse violence by "reversing its meeting ban, releasing Nelson Mandela and unbanning the ANC." The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) would be forced to reassess Pretoria and help to ward off the threat of sanctions. "Mr Mandela's release is inevitable, and further delay would only make it seem like capitulation to the violence rather than a statesmanlike attempt to ward it off. Already we are dangerously close to the point where government actions will seem like capitulation; President Botha does not have unlimited time to capitalise on bold gestures."

SOWETAN on Crossroads

"The trouble with the tragedy that is being played out at Crossroads is that the rest of the country is rather hazy about the cause of the battle and the burning" says an editorial in Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 10 June on page 4. "Some people believe the fact that the people of Crossroads have refused to go to Khayelitsha has something to do with the problem." Others see it as a "rightwing, or rather more correctly conservative, backlash, from adults who go under the name 'witdoeke.' " "But whatever the cause of the terrible violence, the system that created places like Crossroads, the system that has led to the brutalisation of large sections of our communities, is to blame." An inquiry should be made to isolate the factors that led to the present situation and it should "suggest possible solutions to the Crossroads tragedy." The housing problem is increasing as "the fetters of influx control fall one after the other, more people are moving into areas where there are jobs. So more houses will be needed. What instead is happening is more shacks are going up. Therefore more mini-Crossroads are being built. There must be a point in this whole affair that the people of South Africa call for a halt to this madness."

'Focus' on 16 June

Sam Mabe writes on the same page that "judging by the mood of the people, it does not seem that the momentum that has been building up over the past years to the 10th anniversary of June 16, a big occasion, can be lost because of a banning order. The day has always taken a very special place in the agenda of the liberation struggle." Bishop Desmond Tutu has instructed "all parishes under his control to hold services to commemorate the occasion on Monday" and said " 'the Government has no right to tell people when to worship.' " "Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, has called on churches to ignore the ban and go ahead in holding services to observe the day." "A UDF spokesman, Mr Murphy Morobe, asked: 'is the minister driving people by his draconian measures to adopt desperate measures to express themselves?' " "Bishop Tutu stated recently that on occasions when the security forces have not been present at the commemoration services, everything went on peacefully and there have been no incidents of violence. If the Government doubts what Bishop Tutu has said, why not take the risk of proving him wrong by keeping the security forces out of the township, suspending bus and train services as no one will be going to work, and see what will happen."

CITIZEN on Free Enterprise

"If it were left to businessmen to decide what the country should do, our problems would be tackled in an apolitical manner" says an editorial in Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 10 June on page 6. But businessmen cannot "get their political proposals implemented anymore than the political opposition parties can get their platforms accepted by the Government. It is still for the ruling party to decide what kind of dispensation is feasible, desirable or to be negotiated." The trouble is that "Government tends to take a jaundiced view of pressures businessmen, industrialists and special groups put on it." Although Project Free Enterprise is "hailed as an urgent initiative to save South Africa from political and economic disaster, we take a more sober view of its ability to bring about political reforms

which do not conform with Government's own policies." the radical body, the United Democratic Front (UDF), has shown reservations about the project. Murphy Morobe, spokesman for the UDF said "questions such as the destruction of White minority rule, and the demand for one person, one vote in a united South Africa to end land hunger and economic exploitation played second fiddle to saving free enterprise." However, "the main goal is to achieve full economic participation in a free market economy in a politically stable South Africa, and nobody but the radicals can question that aim, even if not everyone will agree with the manner in which it can or should be achieved."

BUSINESS DAY on Free Enterprise

"From the United States and from Britain, as well as from less concerned quarters of the globe, the message is the same: the demand for sanctions has become a tide, an emotional crusade" says an editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 10 June on page 6. The report of Project Free Enterprise has been condemned by United Democratic Front (UDF) spokesman Murphy Morobe "on the grounds that it seeks to preserve private enterprise. The efforts of business are thus confronted with the hostility that has met all proposals to draw up a Bill of Rights, and indeed that meets every move to ensure that South Africa remains a liberal democracy after apartheid." Morobe's reaction confirms the main finding of the study that led to Project Free Enterprise: "that black people in general misunderstand the free enterprise system and see it as a means of exploiting them. It is an attitude which, if it finds full political expression in the political system, will keep South Africa forever mired in the Third World." Two courses of action are proposed: "to change the context from which black people view private enterprise by giving them a stake in the system" and "to seek out the black liberals, who used to be more numerous than white liberals, and let them take over from the white Left the task of designing the South Africa of tomorrow."

More Blacks Joining Institutions

A second editorial on the same page comments on the increasing number of blacks in churches, universities and schools. "Among universities, both Wits and UCT [University of Cape Town] are greatly increasing the proportion of black students. The leadership of the Church of the Province is increasingly, and dominantly, black." However, "the tide has yet to hit Afrikaans institutions, but any notion that the English institutions could preserve the 'old Commonwealth' character is self-delusion." The English-speakers "might as well learn to live with the idea that 85 percent of South Africans are black, and 95 percent are not English."

Government Blunders

Stanley Uys, in London, writes on the same page that "the National Party government has made some monumental foreign policy blunders in its time but few have been on quite such a breathtaking scale as its treatment of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) mission." "For Pretoria to have seen the EPG as an adversary rather than as a potential ally was its first mistake" and for President Botha to say that the political situation was being " 'exacerbated by continued visits from official and non-official groups who interfere in SA's domestic affairs' " was the second mistake. "This was not only grossly insulting to the EPG, it was self-destructing." "Pretoria should know by now that the sanctions debate is no longer a rational debate. It is about emotions. It is not about facts and figures and the unemployment and devastation embargoes will cause, but about passions." Another mistake that Pretoria made was to "raise the EPG's expectations and then dash them. There was a moment when the EPG thought the pieces might be falling into place. Then at the most critical juncture, SADF commandos struck into Harare, Lusaka and Gaborone." So the EPG in reporting the failure of their mission and apportioning the blame, have "pointed the finger at Pretoria, not the ANC." Commonwealth heads are now faced with the decision on the new measures to be applied against South Africa. Although really damaging sanctions may be averted, "there is not a shadow of a doubt now that the noose is tightening around SA. All Pretoria's stratagems, like playing for time, are virtually exhausted now, and President Botha is left with only two options: to pull the shutters down and take SA into siege — and degenerative collapse — or enter into dialogue with radical black leaders. There is nothing else left."

CAPE TIMES on Meetings Ban

"In his February and April paid newspaper advertisements, President P.W. Botha made much of the 'reality' that prevailed in South Africa" says an editorial in the Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 6 June on page 6. However, "there is one reality that the Nationalist government has chosen to ignore, and that is the widespread, if not universal, acceptance within the black community of June 16 as a day of commemoration for all their fellows who have lost their lives in township violence since 1976." The ban on commemorating June 16 and the adoption of the Freedom Charter on the grounds that it will ensure " 'maintenance of public peace' " as stated by Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange is "far more likely to threaten it." Another defect in the meeting ban is "how the authorities intend monitoring the type of meetings held during the restricted period." "Is there not a very real danger of the police automatically assuming that large indoor meetings in the townships, especially if rowdy, fall within the scope of the ban, and using force against them? These are all important details which have not been clarified by the minister. They are also part of the reality which he has not addressed."

CAPE TIMES on Sanctions

Another editorial on the same page of the *CAPE TIMES* says that international sanctions in the near future are likely. "International horror at the South African government's policies and attitudes is such that we will all soon have to pay the economic price." "Nothing could be more dangerous in the long run than a government decision that, as nothing it can do will satisfy the world, it will use whatever repressive measures it regards as necessary to stay in power because a Nationalist government is ultimately in the best interests of all South Africans." "But, even if governments took no action, economic markets are already imposing their own sanctions through a sinking rand and a lack of foreign investment." "Foreign governments are fast losing patience and becoming disillusioned with our present leadership. Perhaps if more South Africans did the same, the country might have a chance."

Government, ANC To Decide

John Battersby writes on the same page that "the moment of truth is fast approaching for the main actors in the South African

drama." A decision will have to be made by the government "between a negotiated internal settlement with representative black leaders on the one hand and sanctions, a siege economy and degenerative collapse on the other." The ANC is also going to have to choose "between a path of negotiation and collective bargaining and one of escalating violence, loss of control, lawlessness and anarchy." It is unlikely that Margaret Thatcher will be able to stave off sanctions indefinitely. "Investor confidence in the economy is likely to continue on a downward trend, the growth rate can be expected to decline, inflation and unemployment to climb and the recession to deepen. Foreign loans and investment are unlikely to resumed." The decision is left up to the government and the ANC. "President Botha can negotiate with the ANC and can play a role in easing the movement back into moderation and East/West non-alignment. The ANC could then boost its domestic influence as a cohesive and representative black voice. By trying to divide the African nationalists and small band of communists in ANC ranks, President Botha will alienate the movement — and its aging and moderate African nationalist leadership — from its domestic constituency while strengthening the bonds between the ANC and the SA Communist Party."

DIE TRANSVALER on Bans

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 6 June says in a page 12 editorial that "the government is being condemned by the leftwing opposition for the ban it has placed on meetings commemorating the 16 June Soweto uprising and accepting the Freedom Charter." Helen Suzman sees the banning as interference in freedom of speech while the United Democratic Front says that all channels through which blacks can express their feelings have been blocked. The fact is that the UDF has not inteded these "commemorations" to be orderly meetings. Here is an opportunity to stir up emotions once again and incite people to anarchy so that the police will become involved, thereby creating a new cycle of violence. "The government cannot allow this and if a banning such as this is a way of stopping violence and bloodshed then it should be regarded as a favor that the state has access to such powers."

Attitude of EPG Questioned

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 10 June says in a page 10 editorial: "Since there are increasingly strong indications that the 'Wise Men' will deliver a negative report on South Africa and that Commonwealth sanctions against this country will inevitably follow, it is becoming more and more a question of what the real aims behind the mission of the group of seven were." Pointing out that the group was formed to find an alternative to sanctions, it is questioned whether the group really tried to be an honest broker in trying to prevent conflict. "Such questions are relevant when one looks at the demands of this country. These demands include, among others, the lifting of the ban on the ANC and the release of Nelson Mandela. The group must have been aware of the implications this would have on the security situation in the country. On the other hand, no leaks indicate any demands on the ANC to end its violence, and it is safe to assume that if the issue was brought up with the ANC, it was rejected by its leadership. It is easy for the 'Wise Men' to point the finger at South Africa as the one responsible for the failure of the Commonwealth mission. But this will not remove the suspicion that the initiative, wittingly or unwittingly, played its hand in such a manner as to drive Mrs Thatcher's stance on sanctions into a corner. Then it would also be easier to understand why the demands on this country were of such a nature as to make it more dangerous for it to comply with than to face sanctions." Minister Pik Botha probably had it right when he said the West does not care what kind of government is in power in South Africa. "But South Africans do care, and if sanctions are to be imposed, the best answer to the Commonwealth or whoever, will be to make this country not only economically but also politically more defensible. Even though sanctions would make the latter so much more difficult, South Africans will have to strive for this even more avidly if they wish to implement a political solution that will need no assistance from the 'Wise Men.'"

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Reiterates Call for Sanctions on RSA

MB110754 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] President Kaunda has reiterated that economic sanctions against South Africa are the last hope for an end to racial discrimination and called on Britain to join the rest of the Commonwealth in averting a bloodbath in the region. Dr Kaunda said this yesterday in two separate telephone interviews by (Joan Burgen) of Radio Scotland. He said he was delighted with the Eminent Persons Group's view that economic pressure against the Pretoria regime was the only answer to the dismantling of apartheid. The president could not say much on the issue since he had not officially received the report from the Commonwealth group. However, he said the situation inside South Africa was getting out of control and needed the fast action of the Commonwealth to proivde proper leaders. President Kaunda said although Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher does not believe in sanctions, she must believe in saving lives of the oppressed in South Africa.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe on Sanctions, African Defense Force

MB101342 Dakar PANA in English 1330 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Harare, 10 June (ZIANA/PANA) — Britain must be prepared to arm the liberation movements in southern Africa if it continues to resist mandatory economic sanctions against Pretoria, the Zimbabwe prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said over the weekend. Interviewed by the Tanzanian news agency, SHIHATA, in Harare, Mugabe said he would put the challenge to the British Conservative prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, if she opposed sanctions at the forthcoming seven-nation Commonwealth summit in London in August. "If Thatcher does not agree to sanctions, then Britain must be prepared to arm the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa to topple the facist regime," he said. The prime minister said he hoped to "see a definite commitment by the Commonwealth on sanctions" at the London summit. "We know Mrs Thatcher is going to say no. We will not accept that obviously. We will oppose that," he said. If she insists on opposing this move, Britain would have to supply arms to liberation movements because the struggle was the only [words indistinct] Commonwealth Group of Emminent Persons set-up in the Bahamas last

year to seek an alternative solution to the South African problem.

The Zimbabwean leader said efforts by the group could not succeed because the Pretoria regime was "unrepentant" about its inhuman crimes against the people of South Africa. [Word indistinct] group has already publicly stated that it would no (?longer) deal with South Africa and called on the international community to adopt sanctions against Pretoria. The prime minister called on the African states to set up a pan-African defence force to fight apartheid South Africa as a matter of urgency. This force would also defend the Frontline States against continued military aggression from Pretoria. South African recently destroyed ANC targets in Harare, Lusaka and Gaborone, killing a Botswana footballer and a Namibian refugee in the three-nation raid.

Mugabe said it was high time Africa formed a defence force to assist South African liberation movements to topple the Boer regime and bring peace to southern Africa. He emphasized that the circumstances in the region demanded that Africa should have its own defence force which could be deployed to fight "the mammoth army of South Africa." "The Organisation of African Unity has to accept that we need such a defence force," he said. He added that failure to establish such a body would mean more suffering in the region.

The idea of an African defence force was first proposed by the late Ghanaian leader and prominent pan-Africanist Kwame Nkrumah, in the early sixties but never materialised because of differences among African countries on the issue. OAU defence ministers met in Harare about two weeks ago, to consider just such a force.

Mugabe said South Africa was taking advantage of the weaknesses of its young neighbours to harass them by force, but Pretoria would be defeated if Africa mobilised all its forces together against it. "If Africa were to put its resources together, we would help liberation movements in South Africa, especially at this crucial juncture," he said. "The progressive countries must come together and build a force. We just can't leave things as they are." said the Zimbabwean premier.